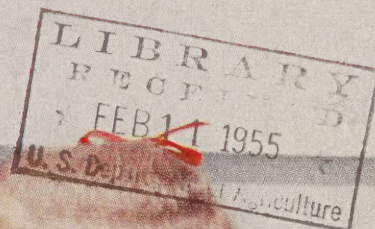


62187
SHENANDOAH VALLEY *Seed News*

1955



WETSEL SEED CO. • *Dependable Seeds Since 1911* • **HARRISONBURG, VA.**

PLANT WETSEL'S *Vegetable Seed!*



PROGRESS IN VEGETABLE BREEDING

Big things are happening in vegetables, as indeed they are in other crops and in many industries!

Marked progress has been made in recent years in the breeding and development of vegetables, and scientists tell us that even more startling and more numerous creations are in prospect. Similar progress has been made and will be made in all phases of horticulture and agriculture, specifically in farm crops and flowers.

Beans, peas and sweet corn, for instance, have been developed for specific uses, such as shipping, canning, freezing and immediate table cooking.

Through careful and consistent selection and cross pollination, scientists are able to produce almost any desired type of plant and/or crop.

Probably 50 to 60 percent of all vegetables now listed by seed houses are outmoded and consequently should be abandoned. Commercial growers, seedsmen and consumers would all benefit thereby.

Some of the newer varieties are listed in the adjoining column.

SOME NEWER VEGETABLES

Beans, Snap:	Topcrop	Cucumber:	Woodruff's Hybrid
	Tenderpod		(Not actually a Hybrid)
	Commodore (Kentucky Wonder Bush)		Robin's 50
	White Half Runner		Sante
Beet:	Perfected Detroit	Lettuce:	Yorkstate Pickle
Cabbage:	Savoy Chieftain		Salad Bowl
Cantaloupe:	Honey Rock		Great Lakes
	Pennsweet	Onion:	Imperial 44
Carrot:	Imperator		Sweet Spanish
Corn, Sweet:	Iochief	Peas:	(Valencia)
	Tendergold		Freezonian
	Spancross	Radish:	Wando
	Marcross		Cherry Belle
Endive:	Batavian	Watermelon:	Charleston Gray
Cucumber:	Sure Crop Hybrid		Congo
			New Hampshire
			Midget

Concerning FARM MANAGEMENT

It's not how MANY acres you farm but how WELL you farm your acres. That's a fairly well-recognized fact now! But what are we doing about it?

Plant breeders at experiment stations and agricultural chemists are making rapid progress in the development of new strains of farm crops and in soil, disease and insect chemistry.

Consequently, there's more opportunity for net profit in farming now than ever in history. But in order to turn this opportunity into profits, farm operation and management will have to conform to these new developments.

Specifically, crops will have to be produced in adapted soils and climates. Then the soil will have to be improved with adequate organic matter and the application of necessary chemicals in proper amounts. Finally, good seeds of the latest strains are necessary to attain the highest possible yields.

All of this is going to cost money, in the form of "capital investment." Farmers, like all other industries, will have to modernize their production, first, to reduce the unit cost and second, to produce sufficient units to make each operation profitable. That will require both capital and skilful management.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR A SELECTED LIST OF BETTER FARMING GOALS—published by *Country Gentleman* in November 1954.

WARRANTY CLAUSE: The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE

When making out your order, please bear in mind that the prices quoted in this catalog do not include postage, except where specifically marked "Postpaid."

For all items not marked postpaid—up to the third zone—include for postage and handling, as follows:

For 1 pound	\$0 30	For 4 pounds	\$0 44
For 2 pounds	34	For 5 pounds	47
For 3 pounds	39		

For each additional pound add 4 cts.

BETTER FARMING GOALS

CORN:

Yield per acre in bushels.....	U. S. Average	You Should Reach	You Should Shoot For	Top Record
Is already up, from around.....	42.8	95	125	249

POULTRY:

Eggs per hen per year.....	153	200	250	306
Lbs. of feed per dozen eggs.....	8	5½	5	4
Broilers, lbs. of feed per lb. gained.....	4	3	2½	2¼
Age in weeks at 3 lbs.....	14	10	9	8

HOGS:

Pigs raised per litter.....	6½	8	10	18
Age in months at 210 lbs.....	8	6	5½	4¼
Lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. gain.....	475	365	325	275

BEEF:

Calves in feedlot gain per day in lbs.....	1½	2¼	2¾	3
Yearlings in feedlot gain per day in lbs.....	2	2¾	3	3½

DAIRY:

Lbs. milk per year per cow.....	5326	10,000	13,500	42,805
---------------------------------	------	--------	--------	--------



44 YEARS OF SERVICE



Founder

Are We Facing Another Period of Broad Economic Expansion?

Another in the series of annual editorials that have attracted widespread attention

For several years this page has been devoted to a summary of prevailing economic conditions, from which an appraisal of the future is attempted. A questionable practice for a seed catalog? Perhaps, but we have an earnest desire to render to our readers a genuine service in connection with the planning of their business and recreational activities. And who dares to say that "economic weather" is not of paramount importance to everybody? We have ceased to be sufficient unto ourselves. In good economic weather our efforts are more fruitful than under adverse conditions.

An authority recently stated that "time spent in keeping fresh, keen and aware of *outside change* is time *well* spent." And time spent in an intelligent appraisal of the future is also time well spent. Admittedly, future developments cannot be foretold with mathematical precision, but informed judgment derived from long experience in the appraisal of factors that influence economic trends can surely eliminate most of the hazards of hit-and-miss guessing.

The caption to this discussion was suggested by a news story of last Oct. 18. It reported Economist Arthur F. Burns, top advisor to the Eisenhower administration, as saying in an address at Detroit that "conditions seem to indicate we are about to enter a brand-new period of economic expansion." Mind you, he did not say that business activity will continue at a *high level*. There is a lot of difference, you know! It has, on the whole, been on a high level all along, much higher indeed than was expected. But, in reality, we have been experiencing a *staggering* economy for the past six to eight years. Mr. Burns said, in effect, that a *new phase of expansion* is indicated.

Why dwell on his statement, which was widely circulated at the time? Well, first, because it is so very important, if true! There is hardly anything in the material sense that is *more* important to the average person—indeed, virtually everybody—than the question of whether the country faces an expansion or a contraction of its economic fabric. Then we are using it as a "text," because we think that the man is substantially correct in his diagnosis! We thought so, and said as much, long before he said it at Detroit, which is good enough reason for agreeing with him now.

Some keep on saying, in effect, "We can't continue to expand forever." These are the persons who have for so long been afflicted with an inflation complex. They seem to be wholly unaware of the fact that we have not, on the whole, experienced any expansion for some eight or nine years. This fact was set forth last year with, we believe, adequate proof.

We did not, if you recall, go along with the viewpoint attributed to a group of the "nation's top economists" that a "recession was getting under way." Instead, we said that something more than a mere recession began seven or eight years ago. We pointed to facts and figures to show that, one by one, major industries, agriculture

and the stock market had suffered major declines. We thought that this provided a sound basis for expecting *renewed* economic energy.

Of major significance, we thought, was the fact that such wide and prolonged adjustments could take place without upsetting the whole apple cart; we pointed out that nothing comparable to it had ever before occurred, and we thought it was explained by the fact that we now have, for the first time in history, an *adequate* supply of money.

We must not here consume too much space with last year's appraisal. But in order that readers see the broad picture, it is necessary to make two points. First, we have already seen some general improvement, instead of a decline from last year's level. Certainly the stock market has made very substantial progress, and recently published figures indicate that in total national income 1954 was the best peace-time year in history.

The other and more important point that should be made is that the same broad, fundamental facts that prevailed last year are still present. Indeed, they have been further intensified and energized. Such improvement as has taken place is, we think, only the beginning of what seemed to be in store a year ago.

As we said then, the two most potent economic factors are (1) an adequate supply of money, and (2) urgent needs for capital expenditures. We had the money, and our needs were such as to stagger one's imagination.

Meanwhile, our needs have become even more widespread and colossal, and in many instances still more urgent. Road building, home construction, new and modernized commercial, industrial, school, religious, hospital, welfare and professional facilities are clamoring for attention. Yes, recreational facilities will also play a big part. It is said that some 4000 of the country's 5000 golf courses and clubhouses are obsolete. All across the country swimming pools, public and private, and playgrounds are being constructed amid a frenzy of activity. The 1954 national income is estimated at 356 billion dollars. Projected figures suggest that this figure will rise to 500 billion within a decade. That is what we optimists mean by a "new" economic expansion. Barring the unforeseeable, we do not see "how it can miss."

But, again, we warn you! It will not be a paradise for blind, incompetent men, such as was experienced a few years ago. On the contrary, more courageous, dynamic managerial competence, foresight and sheer skill will be required than ever before. That's for sure! Management technique of the past is more likely to be a handicap than it is to be helpful. And that goes for virtually all kinds of business activity, including agriculture and the seed industry. If you don't believe it, wait and see!



West Market Street Store, Office, Warehouse, looking north, on U.S. Route 33, ½ block from intersection of Route 11. Three floors visible from east side.



Gay Street Warehouse, devoted to the storage of seeds and other merchandise and cleaning of grains and grass seeds.

WETSEL'S Dependable VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS				
Mary Washington	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Seed. (Postpaid)	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
	Doz.	25	50	100
Roots. (Not postpaid)	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$2 85
BROCCOLI				
Green Sprouting. (Postpaid)	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS				
Long Island Improved. (Postpaid)	10	40	1 40	4 50



BEANS, Topcrop

New Varieties of Beans

These varieties are no longer exactly new, but they are the latest to become popular in this area and the demand for them continues to expand.

Commodore (Kentucky Wonder Bush). Last year was its first year with us. Stock was limited, hence sales were small, but it is a good Bean and the sub-name is sufficient to recommend it.

Topcrop. 52 days. As we said last year, it was slow "catching on" after winning the All-America award in 1950. It definitely is a much-talked-of variety now, for the home garden or nearby marketing but not for shipping. Round, green pods; brown seeded when dry.

White Half Runner. Taller than most bush varieties but does not require poles. Its growth of popularity in recent years has been truly sensational. Due in part to a short crop, supplies were exhausted early last season all over the country. We expect to be able to supply our customers this year.

Tenderpod. The white bush Bean with a pink eye. Demand for it, too, has been phenomenal. Supplies this year will be acutely short, because of restricted production but in the main because of a mid-October storm that literally resulted in a crop failure.

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of 1/2 pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. Very popular especially for canning.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell Beans 60 days. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

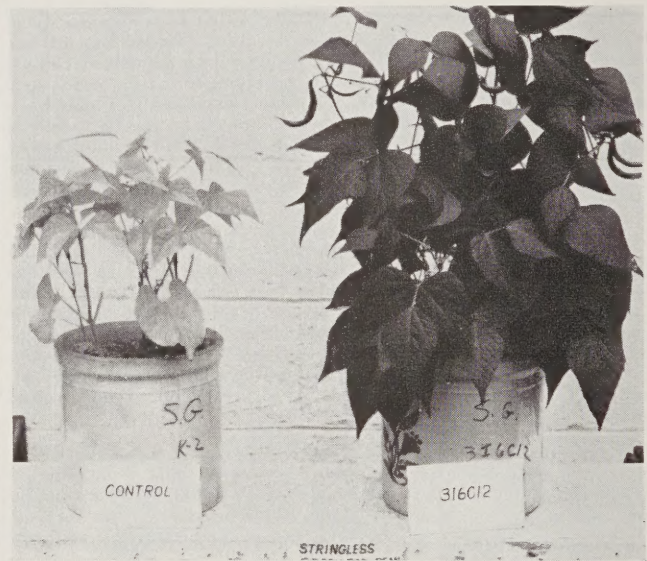
Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days. This is a comparatively new strain of Wax Bean and generally regarded as an improvement over Rustless Golden Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, and yellow. White seed, brown eye.



It is this kind of results that you get when Beans are inoculated with Nitragin.

	STORE PRICES				POSTPAID PRICES			
	1/2lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	1/2lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEANS, GREEN-PODDED								
Stringless Red Valentine	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$1 95	\$0 48	\$0 72	\$1 15	\$2 35
Tendergreen Stringless	25	45	85	1 95	48	72	1 15	2 35
Dwarf Horticultural	25	45	85	1 95	48	72	1 15	2 35
Sulphur or Brimstone	30	50	95	2 05	53	77	1 25	2 45
Tenderpod	35	60	1 15		58	87	1 45	
Topcrop	30	55	1 05	2 55	53	82	1 35	2 95
Wade	30	50	95	2 25	53	77	1 25	2 65
Commodore (Kentucky Wonder Bush)	35	65	1 20	2 75	58	92	1 50	3 15
White Half Runner	30	55	1 05	2 50	53	87	1 35	2 90
All Other Varieties	30	45	85	1 95	53	72	1 15	2 35
BEANS, YELLOW-PODDED (WAX)								
Davis White Wax Stringless	25	45	85	1 95	48	72	1 15	2 35
Top Notch Golden Wax	30	50	95	2 25	53	77	1 25	2 60
BEANS, SHELL (TOUGH)								
Kidney (Red and White)	25	45	85	1 95	48	72	1 15	2 35
Great Northern	25	45	85	1 95	48	72	1 15	2 35
Pinto and White Navy	20	35	65	1 60	43	62	95	2 00

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES



POLE BEANS
Kentucky
Wonder

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat, yellow, stringless pods.

Treat Garden Seeds With Arasan

We urge you to treat all garden seeds with du Pont's Arasan, listed with other du Pont Seed Treatments on page 27. It improves germination and general health of plants, making them more resistant to diseases. Comparative results are as striking and convincing as that of the Nitragin illustration on page 2. Effective on all garden seeds. Beans and peas should be treated with Arasan a day or so in advance, then inoculated with Nitragin at time of planting. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00.



LIMA BEANS, Fordhook

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook 242. Continues to increase in popularity. Chosen for All-America award several years ago and repeated for both 1953 and 1954. This fact alone indicates that it is the best bush lima developed for some years. Large foliage and spread. Yields well in hot weather.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

Pole Varieties

Big Six. In recent years this Lima has gained in use and popularity. It is not widely known in seed trade channels. It has large, flat, pure white seeds. We have not previously stocked it, but specimens brought to us were notably larger than King of the Garden. Supply limited.

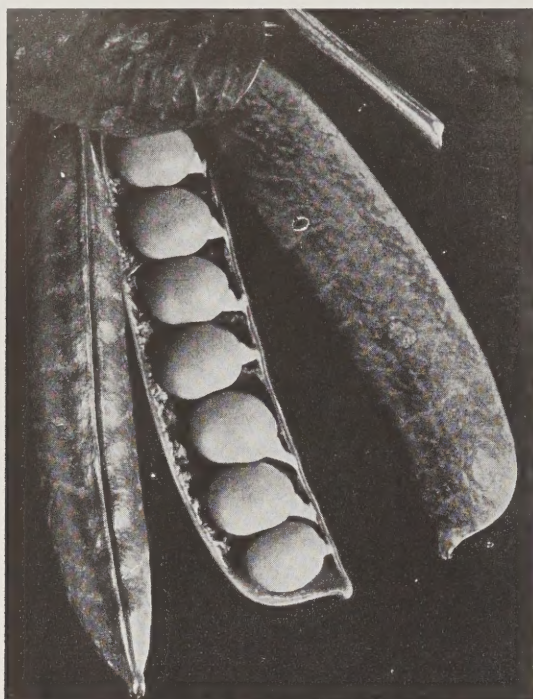
King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Red-speckled Pole. 88 days. Large flat Bean. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.

	STORE PRICES				POSTPAID PRICES			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEANS, POLE SNAP								
Creaseback, White	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$2 00	\$0 48	\$0 72	\$1 15	\$2 50
Creaseback, Striped	25	45	85	2 00	48	72	1 15	2 50
Kentucky Wonder, White	25	45	85	2 00	48	72	1 15	2 50
Kentucky Wonder, Brown	25	45	85	2 00	48	72	1 15	2 50
Kentucky Wonder Wax	30	50	95	2 20	53	77	1 25	2 50
All Other Varieties	30	55	1 05	2 40	53	82	1 35	2 80
BEANS, BUSH LIMA								
Fordhook 242	25	45	85	2 05	48	72	1 15	2 45
Fordhook Baby	30	50	95	2 20	53	77	1 25	2 50
Cangreen (Thorogreen)	25	45	85	2 05	48	72	1 15	2 45
All Other Bush Varieties	25	45	85	2 05	48	72	1 15	2 45
BEANS, POLE LIMA								
Big Six	35	60	1 15	2 50	58	87	1 45	2 90
Sieva or Carolina	25	45	85	2 00	48	72	1 15	2 50
King of the Garden	30	50	95	2 20	53	77	1 25	2 50
All Other Pole Varieties	25	45	85	2 00	48	72	1 15	2 40

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES



PEAS, Wando

Freezing Pea

Freezonian. 63 days. Deep freezers play a large part in present-day food supplies. Peas are a popular vegetable for freezing, and almost any Pea can be frozen satisfactorily if harvested at the right time. This variety is especially recommended for the freezer, as well as for immediate freezing. It was in big demand last year.

Inoculate Peas with Nitragin

Garden Peas belong to the legume family of plants, which should be inoculated with bacteria. Nitragin is the leading inoculant. If your Peas are inoculated with Nitragin, it will make a big difference in both yield and quality. Garden-size package 15 cts.

KRILIUM

(Keeps soil mellow)

Are you familiar with Krilium, the leading soil conditioner? As far as soil is concerned, Krilium is probably the greatest chemical discovery that was ever made in agriculture. It is no longer necessary for gardeners and florists to tolerate hard clay soil which impairs germination and retards the growth of both roots and plants. You should see what a difference it makes! See examples on other pages and ask for literature on both the liquid and powder.

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Bush Varieties

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines 1½ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Wando. 68 days. Bred for tolerance of hot weather. Pods are dark green, blunt and well filled with 7 or 8 tender, medium-sized Peas of fine quality. For home use, canning and freezing. Vigorous and prolific.

Pole Varieties

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3½ to 4 ft.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.

Blackeye Peas for Table Use

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.



PEAS, Little Gem or Marvel

	STORE PRICES				POSTPAID PRICES			
	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
PEAS, BUSH								
Freezonian.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$2 00	\$0 48	\$0 72	\$1 15	\$2 40
Alaska.....	20	35	60	1 30	43	62	90	1 70
American Wonder.....	25	45	85	1 75	48	72	1 15	2 15
Laxton's Progress.....	25	45	85	1 75	48	72	1 15	2 15
Blue Bantam.....	25	45	85	1 75	48	72	1 15	2 15
Wando.....	25	45	85	1 75	48	72	1 15	2 15
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	25	45	85	1 75	48	72	1 15	2 15
All Other Bush Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 65	48	67	1 10	2 05
PEAS, POLE								
Both Varieties.....	25	45	85	1 75	48	72	1 15	2 15
PEAS, BLACKEYE								
Ramshorn.....		40	75	1 65		67	1 10	2 05

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES



SWEET CORN, Golden Cross Bantam

WETSEL'S SWEET CORN

Hybrid and Standard Strains SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

Treat All Corn Before Planting

For better germination and for more disease-resistant plants, we urge our customers to treat all of their Sweet Corn and Pop Corn with either du Pont's Arasan or Ortho Isotox 25, made by California Spray & Chemical Co. The latter also protects plants against cutworms and other insects. See prices on both Arasan and Isotox 25 on other pages or ask for literature.

Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice. Excellent popping quality. A good producer.
South American Yellow. Large, puffy, white. Very fine, large ears.
South American Hybrid. The leading hybrid Pop Corn.
Purdue 31. One of the newer creations, which is probably the leading hybrid at present.

Hybrid Sweet Corn

Listed in order of maturity

Spancross. 66 days. As an extra-early hybrid Sweet Corn, it is probably unexcelled. Because of the short time required for maturity, it is of necessity small in both ear and stalk. But it is deliciously sweet and is ready for eating when the larger Corns are not available.

Marcross. 71 days. A good second early hybrid. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10 to 14 rows, yellow kernels. Considering early maturity, it is very prolific and of good quality. Rated five days later than Spancross.

Tendergold. 77 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of golden, narrow, deep kernels. Very sweet and excellent all-round quality. A hardy strain. Stalks 5 to 5½ feet high.

Ioana. 87 days. Resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms.

Golden Cross Bantam. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam.

Iochief. 89 days. Rated by the experts as an outstanding yellow hybrid. That it won an All-America award in 1952 is further proof of high quality, in regard to size, flavor and yield. Is becoming very popular; the demand last year was so urgent that supplies were exhausted all over the country in midseason.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long; slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred selected strains.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels.

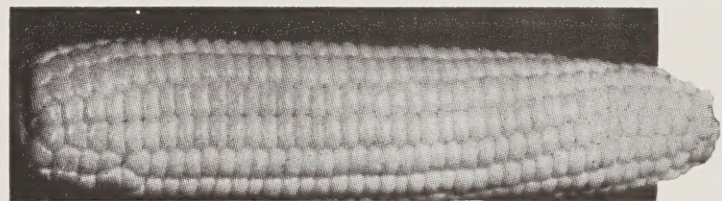
Standard Strains

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk 5½ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and later in maturity.)

Graham 8-Row (Old Maid's Delight). 93 days. Long slim ear; cob very small. Retains tenderness longer than most Sweet Corns. White kernels. Very popular in this area. Supply very short.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels.



SWEET CORN, Iochief

	STORE PRICES				POSTPAID PRICES			
	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
CORN, SWEET, HYBRID								
Spancross.....	\$0 30	\$0 55	\$0 95	\$2 25	\$0 53	\$0 82	\$1 25	\$2 65
Marcross.....	30	55	95	2 25	53	82	1 25	2 65
Tendergold.....	30	55	95	2 25	53	82	1 25	2 65
Ioana.....	25	45	85	2 05	48	72	1 15	2 45
Golden Cross Bantam.....	25	45	85	2 05	48	72	1 15	2 45
Iochief.....	30	55	95	2 25	53	82	1 25	2 65
Country Gentleman.....	30	55	95	2 25	53	82	1 25	2 65
Stowell's Evergreen.....	30	55	95	2 25	53	82	1 25	2 65
Aristogold.....	35	65	1 20	2 75	58	92	1 50	3 15
CORN, SWEET, STANDARD								
Early Adams.....	15	25	45	1 00	38	52	75	1 40
Trucker's Favorite.....	15	25	45	1 00	38	52	75	1 40
Graham 8-Row.....	25	45	85	1 95	48	72	1 15	2 35
All Other Varieties.....	20	35	65	1 50	43	62	95	1 90
POP CORN								
White Rice.....	20	35	65	1 50	43	62	95	1 90
South American Yellow.....	20	35	65	1 50	43	62	95	1 90
South American Hybrid.....	40	75	1 40	3 25	67	1 02	1 75	3 65
Purdue 31.....	40	75	1 40	3 25	67	1 02	1 75	3 65

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES



BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

Perfected Detroit. Regarded as another of the All-America "stand-outs." The darkest red and most uniform Beet ever produced. Ideal for whole Beet pack when small and for slicing when fully grown.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crikkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.

Treat Vegetables with ARASAN

All vegetable seeds, including those presented on this page, will germinate better and remain more healthy throughout their growing stage if treated with du Pont's ARASAN.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid
Ask for prices on larger quantities

BEETS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
All Varieties Table.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
All Varieties Stock.....	10	15	35
SWISS CHARD	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.
Both Varieties.....	10	20	50
CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.
Charleston Wakefield.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35
Golden Acre.....	10	25	40
Copenhagen Market.....	10	25	40
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35
CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.
Danish Ballhead.....	10	25	45
Wisconsin All-Seasons.....	10	30	50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.....	10	30	50
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35
CABBAGE, CHINESE or CELERY	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.
Chihili.....	10	20	35
Celeriac.....	10	55	95



CABBAGE, Golden Acre

CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves.

Copenhagen Market. 65 days. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Firm and tender. An early round-head variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid and of good size.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage.

Chieftain Savoy. 90 days. All-America Winner in 1938 and selected as one of top vegetable winners of past years. Flattened globe; very curly; outstanding quality.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost.

Rotenone—Best for Cabbage Worms

The best remedy or preventive known for cabbage worms is a Rotenone product—a dust preparation that contains at least .75% of Rotenone dust. This strength is considered ample. See prices of Blue Dragon, page 23.



CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Imperator. 76 days. Well and favorably known among our customers for some years. Selected in 1953 and again in 1954 as one of the top All-America vegetables of past years.

Scarlet Nantes (Stump-rooted). 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top. Is becoming very popular.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and 2½ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 60 to 64 days. The name is misleading, for this is not really a Hybrid strain. It is, however, a really fine Cucumber and has been very much in demand for several years. Eight to 10 inches long; small seed cavity; superior quality.

HYBRID: Early Sure Crop. This is a genuine hybrid strain, featured as such by us for the last four years. Like hybrid strains of other crops, its popularity is spreading rapidly and consistently. Pkt. (40 seeds) 30 cts.; ½oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.25.

THREE VARIETIES

Robin's 50—Sante—Yorkstate Pickle

These three varieties are all said to be virtually free of mildew.

Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;
¼lb. \$1.10, postpaid

ALL SEED ON THIS PAGE POSTPAID

CARROTS	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
Scarlet Nantes	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 90
Imperator	10	20	35	90
All Other Varieties	10	20	35	70
CUCUMBER				
Woodruff's Hybrid	15	30	55	1 50
A. & C.	10	20	35	1 00
Straight-8.	10	20	35	1 00
National Pickling.	10	20	30	90
All Other Varieties	10	15	25	75
COLLARDS				
Georgia or Southern	10		25	60

TREAT WITH ARASAN

All vegetable seeds will germinate better and the plant will resist disease while growing, if treated with ARASAN. See page 27.



CELERY, Golden Self-blanching

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads.

COLLARDS

Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land.

CAULIFLOWER	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
Early Snowball	\$0 15	\$0 80	\$1 50	
CELERY				
Fordhook-Emperor	15	40	75	\$2 40
Golden Self-blanching	15	40	75	2 40
Giant Pascal	15	35	65	2 00



LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.



LETTUCE, Salad Bowl

Head Varieties

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid.

Great Lakes. 82 days. Firm heads with large leaves and heavy mid-ribs. Withstands heat and sun, is slow to go to seed and very resistant to tip-burn. Also fine for cool weather. An all-time All-America winner.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily.

Oakleaf. 45 days. A beautiful golden green Lettuce of fine form and valuable because it is remarkably slow to shoot to seed. Makes attractive loose-leaf heads during the hottest summer weather; no other variety grows so well at that time of the year. Leaves are broad, deeply lobed like an oak leaf; thick, succulent and tender.

Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones tinged red, inside ones green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

Salad Bowl. This All-America Winner of 1952 is becoming very popular as a loose-leaf variety. Will not, of course, satisfy those who are partial to a head Lettuce. It is ideal for salads and will fill a medium-sized bowl. A fast grower; does not bolt as early as many varieties.

Winter Lettuce. Demand for a winter Lettuce has increased materially in recent years. This is what is described as the "old-time winter" strain. Believed to be more hardy than almost any other variety.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant.

ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows 2½ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Blue Curled Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero.

Early Curled Siberian. 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy.

Spring Kale. Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
DANDELION.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	
DILL.....	10		25	
EGGPLANT				
Black Beauty.....	15	35	60	\$1 80
ENDIVE				
Broad-leaved Batavian.....	10	20	30	80
White Curled.....	10	20	30	70
Green Curled.....	10	20	30	70
KALE				
Blue Curled Scotch.....	10		25	65
Early Curled Siberian.....	10		25	60
Spring Kale.....	10		20	40
KOHLRABI				
Early White Vienna.....	15	35	60	1 30
LETTUCE				
Crisp-As-Ice.....	15	25	40	1 25
Great Lakes.....	15	30	55	1 60
Iceberg.....	15	30	45	1 25
Imperial 44.....	15	30	45	1 25
Oakleaf.....	15	30	45	1 25
New York or Wonderful.....	15	30	50	1 30
Salad Bowl.....	15	40	70	1 80
Winter.....	15	30	50	1 45
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	30	80



MUSKMELON, Pennsweet

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

PENNSWEET

A medal winner, Pennsweet is a uniform variety that is adapted to home-garden and local market use in the northern half of the United States. Not suited to southern areas. It is a very early, rather small, oblong melon. Thick, sweet flesh is of excellent quality.

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed cavity.

Shumway Giant. This is one of the largest Muskmelons in captivity. It is a giant as Muskmelons go, provided soil is fertile and season is favorable. Can usually be relied on for high flavor.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

TREAT SEED WITH ARASAN

We are again stressing the treating of vegetable seeds because it has been demonstrated beyond any question that they *should* be treated. We do not hesitate to urge customers to apply Arasan to all vegetables. It improves germination and makes for a more healthy plant throughout the growing season. See page 27 for prices and other information.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Clemson Spineless. 56 days. All-America Silver Medal Winner. Dark green, slightly grooved, straight pointed pods, 7 to 9 inches long, without spines. Grows 4 feet tall, with pods in abundance.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured.

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
MUSKMELON			
Pennsweet (½oz. 40 cts.)	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$1 75
Hearts of Gold	15	35	85
Gold-lined Rocky Ford	15	30	80
Rocky Ford (Green Fleshed)	15	35	85
Shumway Giant	15	40	95
All Other Varieties	10	30	80
MUSTARD			
Giant Southern Curled	10	25	50
Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach	10	20	45
OKRA			
Both Varieties	10	25	70
ONION SEED			
Silverskin	15	60	1 60
Sweet Spanish	15	60	1 60
All Other Varieties	15	55	1 35
ONION SETS			
Bottle or Jug	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$4 50
Ebenezer	20	70	4 50
Red Wethersfield	20	70	4 50
Yellow Globe Danvers	20	70	4 50
Silverskin	20	70	4 75
PARSLEY			
Both Varieties	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$0 80
PARSNIP			
Hollow-Crown	15	35	80

Onion Sets shipped at buyer's risk. For postage and handling add for the first pound 30 cts. and 5 cts. for each additional pound.



RADISHES

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Bull Nose. 57 days. A standard variety for home or market. Early and very hardy. Green fruits turning scarlet, prolifically produced.

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.

Sweet Golden Queen. A very large, sweet yellow Pepper. The skin is golden yellow and the thick, sweet flesh bright yellow. Very productive.



PEPPER, California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

Cherry Belle. Excellent for forcing and also for outdoor planting. Round and red as a cherry.

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth, pure white skin.

White Round. When young it is almost round, juicy and sweet, with pure white skin and flesh. Exceptional flavor; very tender, remaining in edible condition a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

Victoria. Standard, very thrifty variety with straight stalks of splendid quality. **SEED.** Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts., postpaid. **ROOTS,** 3 for 70 cts.; \$2.50 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid				
PEPPER	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
California Wonder.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 95	\$2 25
Chinese Giant.....	15	50	95	2 25
Pimiento.....	15	50	95	2 25
Bull Nose.....	15	50	95	2 25
Sweet Golden Queen.....	15	45	85	2 10
All Other Varieties.....	15	35	70	1 75
PUMPKIN				
King of the Mammoths.....	10		25	60
Virginia Mammoth.....	10		25	60
Little Sugar (Pie).....	10		25	60
All Other Varieties.....	10		20	50
RADISH				
Cherry Belle.....	15	25	40	1 00
China Rose Winter.....	10		20	50
White Round.....	15	20	35	1 00
White Strasburg.....	10		20	50
All Other Varieties.....	10		15	60



SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

America. All-America Winner in 1952. Believed to be the longest standing, darkest green and heaviest cropping Spinach of the Bloomsdale type. Stands heat well. Fine for the home garden.

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Early Prolific Straightneck. Uniform, bright yellow fruit. Early and very productive. For home and market. Another all-time All-America Winner.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Uconn. A bush Table Queen type. Early, heavy producer. Awarded more points than any other vegetable in All-America trials.

Winter Squash

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in mid-summer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-Leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid				
SALSIFY	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Is.	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$1 45
SPINACH				
America	10		25	50
All Other Varieties	10		20	45
SQUASH				
Hubbard	10		25	60
Uconn	10		25	60
Early Prolific Straightneck	15		35	85
All Other Varieties	10		20	50
TURNIPS				
All Varieties	10		15	40

SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN (CERTIFIED)

Maine-grown Seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Select Maine stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Sebago. A new blight-resistant Potato originated by the Maine Experiment Station, from a cross between Chippewa and Katahdin. It is a late-maturing variety comparable to Green Mountain in both quality and yield.

Kennebec. A new variety that is gaining friends. Like Sebago and other new sorts, it was developed to resist blight and other diseases that have retarded growth and yield of Potatoes in recent years.

POTATOES, Certified Stock.

All Potatoes F.O.B. here.

Price subject to market changes.

ASK FOR PRICES

Chippewa
Green Mountain
Irish Cobbler
Katahdin
Red Bliss (Six Weeks)
Sebago
Kennebec

The Potato market does not warrant the inclusion of prices at the time of going to press. It changes frequently—sometimes once or twice a week.

POTATOES, No. 2 Certified.

Irish Cobbler
Green Mountain
Katahdin

At market price, if available



Germaco Hotkaps

Help you have SURE CROPS 3 weeks earlier

Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS, patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

Protect crops. Save work and worry.

Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

	At Store	Ppd. 2nd Zone	Ppd. 3rd Zone
Roll of 1000 Kaps.	\$17 35	\$18 85	\$19 23
Roll of 250 Kaps.	5 95	6 54	6 65
Roll of 100 Kaps.	3 19	3 58	3 65
Bundle of 25 Kaps.	85	1 12	1 15



TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

HYBRID TOMATO SEED

Hybrid strains of Tomato become more popular each year. This fact becomes more evident as time passes. They possess greater vitality and are consequently more resistant to blight, wilt and other diseases, thereby resulting in higher yield and better quality fruit.

Burpee's Big Boy. F-1 (First generation). Because of a crop failure reported to us, we will be unable to supply this seed during 1955. Sorry, but we are helpless; no seed is in sight as we go to press. In its place we heartily recommend Rutgers Valiant.

Rutgers Valiant. F-1 (First generation). We adopted this strain a year ago, after careful investigation and trial in 1953. Due to a crop failure, no seed was available in 1954. It is similar to Big Boy in most respects; large, smooth, deep red and of fine quality. Pkt. (about 90 seeds) 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$7.50; oz. \$14.00.

Stokescross No. 4. F-2 (Second generation). After several years experience we consider it to be a good Tomato, but honesty requires us to say that it is probably little if any better than the popular non-hybrids. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.25; oz. \$3.90.

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use.

Golden Jubilee. 72 days. Fruits bright orange-yellow, globular, thick-walled. Shape and quality excellent. Mild flavor; makes delicious juice.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use.

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow.



TOMATO,
Rutgers Certified



WATERMELON, Charleston Gray

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper.

Congo. Bred mainly for shipping and resistance to anthracnose. The only variety known to fully resist this disease. Resembles Garrison in size and shape, with equal quality and somewhat darker color.

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

New Hampshire Midget

One of the so-called "icebox" varieties and apparently the best of the lot. Reports from seed we sold last year have been good. We know from personal experience that they are really deliciously sweet and of excellent quality otherwise. If you want a midget size, as many folks do, we don't believe you can beat this one. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Charleston Gray

Developed by Southeastern Breeding Laboratory of U. S. Department of Agriculture and released to the public this year for the first time. It was released to commercial growers last year and produced excellent results in all respects—size, texture, yield and flavor. Originally known as 51-27. Resistant to anthracnose, wilt, hollowheart, gourdneck and sunburn. Regarded as of superior eating quality. Weighs 30 to 35 pounds. Pkt. 20 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

TOMATO	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Golden Jubilee.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 90	
Yellow Ponderosa.....	15	50	90	
Oxheart.....	15	85	1 50	\$5 00
Southland.....	15	65	1 00	3 50
Beefsteak.....	15	45	75	2 75
Ponderosa (Pink).....	15	45	80	2 75
June Pink.....	15	40	75	2 70
Rutgers Certified.....	15	35	60	1 90
Break o'Day.....	15	40	75	2 70
Marglobe Certified.....	15	45	80	2 75
All Other Varieties.....	15	30	55	1 75
WATERMELON				
Congo.....	10		35	1 20
Tom Watson.....	10		25	85
Blacklee.....	10		25	70
Dixie Queen.....	10		25	70
All Other Varieties.....	10		30	85



Outstanding Annual Flowers



NASTURTIIUMS, Golden Gleam

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 15 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Glitters. The chrysanthemum type of Marigold which won the All-America award in 1951 and has now taken its place among the top varieties. Pkt. 20 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Marigold Collection

Because Marigolds continue to be very popular and because last year's Collection proved attractive to our customers, we are repeating it this year. Large lithograph envelope containing six 6 x 9-inch packets of distinct varieties (regular value 70 cts.) for 55 cts., postpaid.

SNAPDRAGON

Tetra. The largest-flowered type, often ruffled. Combines many beautiful colors. Long spikes for cutting. Pkt. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR

Regal. Huge double florets in long, full spikes. Very vigorous and early. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type; long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. Fully double flowers of clear lilac on spikes ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 15 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15 cts.

NASTURTIIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Golden Gleam. Very similar to Scarlet Gleam, except that it is yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling fiery scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

California Giant. An excellent assortment of mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting. Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bonemeal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like Chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

Ballet. Very double, with full crested center. A wide mixture of colors. Very early; fine for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

ALYSSUM

Royal Carpet. One of the two All-America flowers for 1953. Violet or royal purple. An annual making a sheet of color that conceals the foliage. Grows about 2 inches tall, each plant spreading 10 or 12 inches. Ideal for low edging of beds and borders, also for rock-gardens. Pkt. 30 cts.

Treat Seed and Soil

Try this combination on your flower beds: treat soil with Krilium to keep it mellow, fertilize it with soluble Folium or Instant Vigoro and then treat the seed with Arasan. You will be well pleased with results! These products should be standard equipment in every home.



ASTER, Ballet



Outstanding Annual Flowers



PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall.

Glamour Girl. Luscious salmon-rose delicately veined brown, with a creamy throat. Huge ruffled flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Setting Sun. Brilliant rose with dark checkered center. Heavily fringed flowers on compact, 12-inch plants. Pkt. 25 cts.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Comanche. A new hybrid. Bold single flowers of rich scarlet-red, well above foliage. Always in bloom and true to color. Useful for beds and borders. Pkt. 30 cts.

Fire Chief. The All-America Winner for 1950. Although it did not fully live up to advance claims, it is a very beautiful shade of red. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free blooming. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

du Pont Floral Dust

For the control of many insects and diseases of flowers. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects, and sulphur and Fermate for control of diseases. 8-oz. gun 98 cts.; lb. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$2.75.



du Pont Vegetable Garden Dust

A combination product which controls most common garden insects and diseases at the same time. Contains methoxychlor, deadly to most sucking and chewing insects; rotenone, another basic insecticide which controls many insects; Parzate, a fungicide for controlling many fungous diseases on vegetables. 8-oz. gun 98 cts.; lb. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$2.75.



MICHIGAN PEAT

Michigan Peat is not to be confused with peat "moss," which we have catalogued and highly recommended for many years. The peat "moss" still serves a very useful purpose, but Michigan Peat is far superior for many uses around the flower garden and lawn.

Peat is essentially organic matter. As it decays in the soil, it releases beneficial bacterial which gives the soil new life. It is also high in nitrogen, potash and phosphorus.

It conserves moisture, keeps soil from crusting, reduces the need for cultivating, gives a neat, tidy appearance and adds valuable humus to the soil. 1/2pk. Potting Soil 59 cts. 1/2pk. African Violet Soil 59 cts. 1/2pk. Michigan Peat 59 cts.; pk. 89 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.69; 50 lbs. \$2.49; 100 lbs. \$4.49.

TITHONIA

Torch. All-America Winner for 1951. Creates much interest and favorable comment wherever grown. Produces a single flower, 3 to 4 inches across, of fiery scarlet. Vigorous grower and prolific bloomer. Pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

Blaze. The new and sensational Zinnia, All-America Winner for 1954. Scarlet-orange flowers 5 inches across, with quilled and curled petals. Profuse bloomer; 30 to 36 inches tall. Pkt. 25 cts.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color-range. Plant 2 1/2 feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color-range. Plant 2 1/2 feet tall. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2 1/2-foot plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.

CHOICE ZINNIA COLLECTION

Have fun and pleasure from a Zinnia garden. To make this easy for you, we have worked up an outstanding collection of finest Zinnias. We have a large package containing six 6 x 9-inch packets portraying the exact color of each variety. Here is a value of 80 cts. for the low price of 60 cts., postpaid.



PETUNIA,
Comanche



General List of Annuals

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

- African Daisy (Aretotis).** Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap.** A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun, or half-shade.
- A., Blue Perfection.** Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.
- Alyssum, Sweet.** Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.
- A., Violet Queen.** Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.
- Bachelor's Button (Centaurea).** Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.
- Balsam, Rose-flowered.** Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.
- Calendula, Orange Shaggy.** Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.
- C., Double Varieties, Mixed.** Shades of yellow and orange.
- Calliopsis bicolor.** A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.
- Candytuft (Iberis).** Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.
- C., Mixed Varieties.** Rose, pink, lilac shades.
- Canterbury Bells, Annual.** Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.
- Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved.** A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.
- Castor Bean (Ricin).** Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.
- Centaurea, Jubilee Gem.** Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant; fine for edging. Foliage bright green.
- Chrysanthemum, Annual.** Double varieties, mixed.
- Clarkia elegans.** Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.
- Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen.** Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.
- Cockscomb (Celosia cristata).** Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.
- Coleus, Choice Mixed.** Showy foliage plant. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Cosmos, Crested.** Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double, mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- C., Fiesta.** All-America Selection for 1952. Brilliant gold striped scarlet. Easy to grow; early; heat resistant. Free flowering. Pkt. 20 cts.
- C., Mammoth-flowering.** Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.
- C., Orange Flare.** Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.



CENTAUREA, Jubilee Gem

- Dianthus, Double, Mixed (Chinese Pink).** Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.
- Forget-me-not (Myosotis).** Favorite blue-flowered plant; fine for use as a ground-cover.
- Four o'clock (Marvel of Peru).** Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.
- Gaillardia picta.** Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.
- Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered.** Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.
- Gypsophila (Babys-Breath), London Market Improved.** Large pure white flowers.
- G., Rose-Pink.** Rose-pink with orange center. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Heliotrope (Cherry Pie).** Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.
- Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed.** Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.
- Poppy, Single American Legion.** Orange-scarlet, on long stems.
- P., Double Shirley.** Mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- P., Single Shirley.** Mixed colors; large, silky petals.
- Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-Plant).** Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.
- Salvia, Scarlet.** Looks well when planted in front masses of dark foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks.** Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.
- Strawflower.** Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.
- Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed.** Good bedding plant. Pkt. 15 cts.
- V., Giant Lavender Hybrid.** Shaded to pale yellow, then green center. Pkt. 15 cts.
- V., Mammoth White King Hybrid.** White flower with tiny orange center. Pkt. 15 cts.



POPPY, Single Shirley



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food and stimulating Vitamin B₁ in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, post-paid.



Select Perennial Flower Seed

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*)

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid (Windflower). Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress). White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain. Pkt. 15 cts.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border. Pkt. 15 cts.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single-Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew). Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

Morning-Glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



Wetsel's Roses

Ready About April 1

If Ordered By Mail, Add for Postage and Packing: 35 cts. each; 2 plants 50 cts.; 3 plants 55 cts.; 5 plants 60 cts.



ROSE,
Peace

Three All-America Roses

We are featuring in color on the inside back cover the three All-America Rose Selections for 1955—**QUEEN ELIZABETH**, **TIFFANY** and **JIMINY CRICKET**. Prices are listed there. Look them over before making up your list for the year.

All Roses sold by us are guaranteed to grow. We leave it to the judgment of our customers whether proper care was given them. Also we are prepared to supply new plants to replace those that failed to grow last year.

Patented Roses (Gold Wrapped)

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Following varieties: \$2.50 each;
3 for \$7.15; 5 for \$10.90

Buccaneer. Brilliant yellow.
Charlotte Armstrong. Cerise.
Chrysler Imperial. Crimson-red.
Cl. Charlotte Armstrong. Cerise climber.
Cl. Crimson Glory. Crimson climber.

Forty-niner. Bicolor.
Fred Howard. Yellow.
Helen Traubel. Pink.
Mirandy. Garnet-red.
Mojave. Desert-sunset-orange.
Peace. Yellow blushed pink.
Sutter's Gold. Golden orange.

Following varieties: \$2.10 each;
3 for \$6.00; 5 for \$9.70

American Flagship. Scarlet.
Cl. Peace. Yellow blushed pink climber.
Cl. San Fernando. Scarlet climber.
Confidence. A peach-toned pastel.
Fashion. Apricot and gold Floribunda.
Golden Scepter. Deep yellow.
Goldilocks. Deep yellow Floribunda.

Katherine T. Marshall. Rose-pink.
Lowell Thomas. Yellow.
Ma Perkins. Salmon-pink Floribunda.
New Yorker. Brilliant red.
Nocturne. Cardinal-red.
San Fernando. Scarlet.
Show Girl. Deep melon-pink.
Sleigh Bells. White.

SUPER FOIL PACK

Following varieties: \$1.50 each;
3 for \$4.35; 5 for \$6.90

Ami Quinard. Garnet.
Caledonia. White.
Charles K. Douglas. Scarlet.
Cl. Soeur Therese. Golden yellow climber.
Condesa de Sastago. Red and yellow.
Crimson Glory. Crimson.
Ena Harkness. Crimson-scarlet.

Etoile de Hollande. Bright red.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White.
Nigger Boy. Very dark.
Paul's Scarlet. Scarlet climber.
Picture. Rose-pink.
President Herbert Hoover. Multicolor.
Soeur Therese. Golden yellow.
Yellow Condesa. Yellow.

VITA HUME PACK

Following varieties: \$1.35 each;
3 for \$3.75; 5 for \$5.90

Ami Quinard. Garnet.
Blaze. Red Climber.
Caledonia. White.
Cl. Etoile de Hollande. Bright red climber.
Cl. President Hoover. Multicolor climber.
Cl. Soeur Therese. Golden yellow climber.

Crimson Glory. Crimson.
Eclipse. Yellow.
Ena Harkness. Crimson-scarlet
Etoile de Hollande. Bright red.
Nigger Boy. Very dark.
Picture. Rose-pink.
President Herbert Hoover. Multicolor.



Tri-Ogen Rose Food

A Rose Food made from organic (long-lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains 5 units of nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for sturdy plants and roots; and 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



ROSE, Nocturne



WETSEL'S CHOICE BULBS

We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges

DAHLIAS

Special Dahlia Mixture

Six outstanding varieties, wrapped to preserve bulb, in lithographed carton. They are in big demand. **At store \$1.20; postpaid \$1.45.** Cactus type, at store \$1.70; postpaid \$1.95.

BOXED DAHLIAS in Separate Colors

The handling of Dahlia bulbs in loose form has become unsatisfactory, both to the seedsman and to the buyer. They lose moisture, shrink and often decay. Then the season is not far advanced until they have become "picked over," and late buyers are deprived of good bulbs.

We have, therefore, arranged to get Dahlias in separate, labeled colors, packed three to a box and securely wrapped to prevent drying out. To simplify packing and distribution, they will be marked only by color, not by variety. Available in Red, Pink, Yellow, White, Lavender and Bronze. **Box of 3 bulbs 95 cts. at store. Postage extra.**

BEGONIAS, Tuberous-Rooted

No other bulbous plant has increased in popularity in recent years as has this type of Begonia. Our sales are mounting each year. They are suitable for either indoor pots or outdoor growing and provide a continuous feast of beauty until cut down by frost. They are strikingly beautiful and are the subject of favorable comment wherever seen. Double Camellia Type, available in Scarlet, Salmon, Yellow, White, Orange and Copper. **23 cts. each; 6 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per doz. at store.**



MIXED GLADIOLUS

SELECTED GLADIOLUS

BOXED GLADIOLUS COLLECTION

Our boxed or packaged bulb collections are very popular. Like dahlias, these boxed Gladiolus collections sell in large quantities because they are economical to buy and so convenient and attractive. **Box of 25 bulbs \$1.10 at store; postpaid \$1.35.**

Jumbo Bulbs, 9 cts. each; 95 cts. per doz. at store. Postage extra

Ben Britten. Lavender.

General Eisenhower. Hydrangea-pink.

Gloriosa. Pink.

Holland Glory. Orange.

June Belle. Pure white.

Leeuwenhorst. Pink.

Lilac Wonder. Pale purple.

Memorial Day. Dark purple.

Montgomery. Dark red. New.

Ravel. Blue.

Valeria. Light scarlet.

Yellow Herald. Bright yellow.

And numerous other varieties

Wetzel's Dependable Mixture

We have our usual stock of mixed colors, which have proved so popular over the years. **6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. at store. Postage extra.**

GLOXINIAS

Emperor William. Violet bordered white.

Emperor Frederick. Scarlet bordered white.

Mont Blanc. Pure white.

Violacea. Blue and violet.

Waterloo. Pure red.

35 cts. each; 6 for \$1.80; \$3.45 per doz.

CANNAS

City of Portland. Glowing pink.

King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.

The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.

**Your choice of these 3 varieties,
18 cts. each; \$1.75 per doz.**

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. **10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.**

du Pont Floral Dust

As you may expect from a du Pont product, Floral Dust is a genuinely effective preparation for control of both insects and diseases. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects and sulfa and Fermate for the control of diseases. Simple to apply by either dusting or spraying. **8-oz. gun 98 cts.; lb. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$2.75.**

Gladiolus Treatment for Winter Storage

Apply 4 ounces ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound) Para-Dichloro-Benzene (commonly known as Peach Borer Gas) to each 100 bulbs. Remove in three weeks and clean well to prevent burning. Then dust bulbs with 5% DDT Powder. Dust again at planting time with same powder.

Para-Dichloro-Benzene.....	Lb.
5% DDT Powder.....	\$0 26
	25

These chemicals cannot be mailed.



VIGORO

COMPLETE PLANT FOOD

Vigoro has been used so many years and has become so well known and so popular that a long summary of its virtues is not necessary. Its growth of popularity in 1954, as reflected by demand, was phenomenal.

No longer do many persons doubt that it is far superior to ordinary commercial fertilizer of the same chemical analysis. Outstanding results are derived from the "source" or chemical contents and from the "trace" or supplementary elements that it contains.

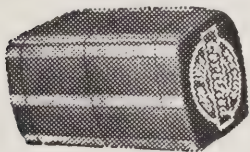
Golden Vigoro Won't Burn

To prevent burning of foliage as the result of improper application, Swift and Sons presents a new product called Golden Vigoro, which is guaranteed not to burn foliage no matter how it is applied. Be sure to ask for Golden Vigoro when buying for lawns, gardens and flowers.

Both regular and Golden Vigoro in 1-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags.

Ask For Prices

Peat Moss, Horticultural



The use of Horticultural Peat Moss continues to expand by leaps and bounds. Despite the superior value of Michigan Peat for some purposes,

we are providing for a larger demand than ever before. It retains moisture and provides a good mulch and organic matter. Packed in small sizes: 25 cts., 50 cts., and 90 cts. Full bale, about 7 1/2 cu. ft., \$4.25.

Sphagnum Moss

Now available under trade name of Nodampoff. Used primarily to germinate and to start small seeds, especially flower seeds that are delicate and difficult to germinate; also to root cuttings of Begonias, Geraniums, Gloxinias, Violets and others. Pkg. (for 8 to 12 pots) 89 cts.; 2-bu. bag \$3.85.

Activo

Nationally popular product for making compost. See more detailed description on page 26. It is an activator and soil energizer. Available in three sizes: For 100 lbs. compost \$1.00; for 1500 lbs. \$2.79; for 6500 lbs. \$5.95.

Water Ballast Roller



To increase the weight, add water; to decrease the weight, draw out water.

Size	Weight filled lbs.
14 x 24 in.	175 \$16 50
18 x 24 in.	265 19 50
24 x 24 in.	420 23 50

Power Roller. Empty 425 lbs.; full 1000 lbs. With riding sulky.....\$353 50

Lawns—Flowers and Shrubs

NOW—BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND LAWNS AT LESS COST

MICHIGAN PEAT

Nature's Finest Soil Builder

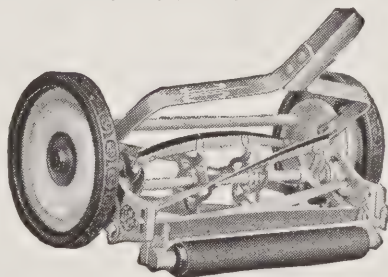
It's Bacti-vated!

For richer, greener lawns—flowers and vegetables that will be the envy of your neighbors—ask your dealer for "High Nitrogen" Michigan Peat. Science has proven that no matter how much fertilizer you use—plants cannot thrive unless the soil contains adequate organic. Michigan Peat is 98% Organic (humus). Use on flowers, roses, shrubs, lawns, vegetables, azaleas, African Violets, house plants. MICHIGAN PEAT combines values of peat moss and humus. Order huge 100 lb. bag or 50, 25, peck, 1/2 peck bags.

Only "genuine" MICHIGAN PEAT bears this trademark. Ask for it!

1/2pk. Potting Soil.....	\$0 59
1/2pk. African Violet Soil.....	59
1/2pk. Michigan Peat.....	59
Full pk. Michigan Peat.....	89
25 lbs. Michigan Peat.....	1 69
50 lbs. Michigan Peat.....	2 49
100 lbs. Michigan Peat.....	4 49

Jacobsen Hand and Power Mowers



For general performance, ease of operation and durability, Jacobsen Mowers have been tops in this area for a long time. They are not cheap but are worth the price.

Power Mowers

Reel Type. 18 in. Pacer.....	\$99 75
Reel Type. 21 in. Queen.....	153 50
Reel Type (Rear Wheel). 21 in. Manor inc. Fed. Tax.....	198 00
Riding Sulky for Manor.....	34 50
Park 30. 30 in. (4-cycle Motor)....	472 00
Rotary. 18 in. Electric.....	64 50
Reel Type. 26 in. King.....	318 00
Rotary Disc. 18 in.....	Ask
Rotary Disc. 21 in. Self propelled, including Leaf Grinder Attachment.	169 50

All prices f.o.b. Harrisonburg and subject to change. Ask for demonstration.

Fertilizers

BRIMM

Brimm, like Vigoro, is formulated and manufactured by Swift & Company, and is designed primarily for gardens and truck patches, including commercial gardening. It is, therefore, a companion of Vigoro.

Brimm contains so-called "trace elements," which are so vital to plant life. Vigoro has 13 elements and Brimm has 8; those not essential to vegetable growth are omitted.

It has demonstrated over the years that it is far superior to ordinary fertilizers of the same chemical analysis. On a side-by-side test it produced almost twice as many potatoes—and of better quality. 100-lb. bag \$3.10; 5 bags, \$3.00 per bag; ton \$58.00.

Garden (B-10-10). Also designed for gardens by various companies, from whom we acquire it. Not as highly regarded as Brimm. 100-lb. bag \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.65 per bag.

Rose Food. Specially formulated by the company that makes the famous rose spray, Tri-Ogen. Composed of organic (long lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains elements for producing healthy green foliage, sturdy plants, roots and blooms. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.20.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 7 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.45.

Bonemeal

Well known for its safety factor when applied to delicate plants in pots or beds. Low in actual plant food but high in organic matter. Only steamed grade now available. Store prices.

5 lbs.....	\$0 55	50 lbs.....	\$3 20
10 lbs.....	95	100 lbs.....	5 25
25 lbs.....	1 95		

Sheep and Cow Manure

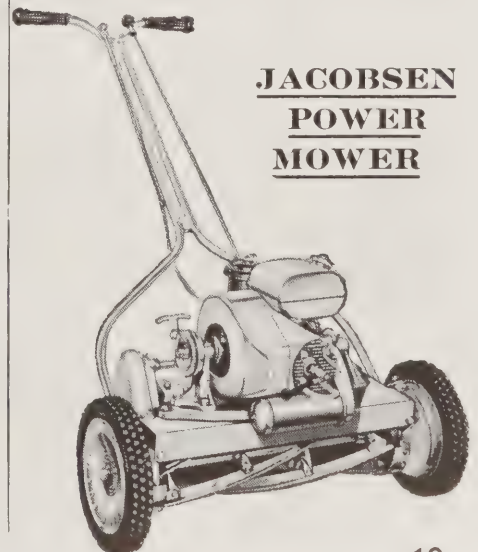
We now can supply both Sheep Manure and Cow Manure in the famous Wizard Brand, widely known for many years. Available up to 50 lbs. in attractive and virtually odorless bags. Store prices or delivered on regular routes.

5 lbs.....	\$0 38	25 lbs.....	\$1 10
10 lbs.....	69	50 lbs.....	1 95
100-lb. bags, not branded.....	3 50		

Fertilizer and Lime Spreader

18-inch width (Masters).....	\$9 60
18-inch width (Masters).....	11 95
24-inch width (Masters).....	16 80
30-inch width (Salem).....	19 40
36-inch width (Salem).....	37 75

JACOBSEN POWER MOWER





WETSEL'S Famous Lawn Grasses

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



GREEN ISLAND



Green Island Lawn Grass is an excellent mixture of grasses of the highest quality. The formula is based on experience of more than 40 years. Until now it has been our highest priced lawn seed and therefore our best mixture. We do not claim that it is the best mixture obtainable. No such claim was made even before we formulated another mixture which sells at a higher price and is described in the adjoining column. But it is a good mixture in which permanent grasses predominate, which is an essential factor in the making of any high-grade lawn mixture. We have been proud of Green Island for many years, during which it has built up widespread popularity. It is a good solid value at the price charged for it, and users need never feel that possibly they should have paid a higher price for seed. Lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.10; 10 lbs. \$11.70; 25 lbs. \$28.90. Larger quantities, \$1.13 per lb.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

Park Lawn Grass is designed for large areas somewhat removed from the house, where the kind of turf is not so important as it is in front of the house, or where because of the large space involved the cost of seeding must be held to a certain level. In short, it is made for what the name implies—a park site. But it is also suitable for front lawns, for it is far superior to many cheap mixtures that are used in such areas. Lb. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.95; 10 lbs. \$7.60; 25 lbs. \$17.95. Larger quantities, 70 cts. per lb.



Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass



Truthfully, the name "shady lawn grass" is somewhat misleading. For at best it is difficult to hold a stand of grass in shady spots, especially with a northern exposure where the sun rarely penetrates. Such spots are usually cool and damp. The best way to deal with such areas is to make frequent applications of a mixture, such as Wetzel's Shady Grass, containing grasses that are resistant to shade. Then give the area a moderate dose of Vigoro twice each year, first making sure that the soil contains enough organic matter. Lb. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$5.47; 10 lbs. \$10.70; 25 lbs. \$26.20. Larger quantities, \$1.02 per lb.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD LAWN

You need hardly be reminded of the advantages of a good green, vigorous, tough lawn around your premises. It is the very essence of beauty. It stimulates one's pride and enhances the value of one's property. No home is complete without it. Even a modest home looks well if surrounded by a healthy lawn, and without it a high-priced house never shows to advantage.

Some Important Facts About Lawn Grass

Widespread misunderstanding and much confusion prevails in regard to lawn grass. There are those, for instance, who think that lawn grass is a distinct type of grass. Others have the notion that lawn grass is lawn grass, no matter where you get it. These folks buy strictly on price, assuming that the price per pound determines value. They do not know that the kinds and proportion of grasses that go into a mixture determine the price level.

There is still another group of people who have what we would call an "expert knowledge complex." They are influenced by high-powered and expensive advertising from firms claiming to possess rare knowledge on the subject. The truth is that what many call "expert" knowledge is "common" knowledge in the seed trade.

It's no wonder that there is misunderstanding and confusion! For in almost any city today you can find seed selling as low as about 40 cts. and well over \$2.00 per pound. What is the explanation for this wide difference?

Well, the very low-priced seed is made of temporary grasses, which cost very little in comparison with permanent grasses. This is not lawn grass at all. It is just a temporary cover. By no stretch of the imagination will it produce a satisfactory lawn.

At the other extreme are very good mixtures, compounded and sold by perfectly honorable firms who are in dead earnest about dispensing a high-grade mixture that will produce maximum results in the shortest possible time. But in most cases this seed costs much more than is necessary for the user to pay. The price is too high because of the expensive methods that are required to promote its sale and affect distribution. We know, for sure, that the "per pound" profit on some of the expensive "nationally advertised" lawn grass mixtures is more than the "per pound" cost of making the mixtures. In addition, the consumer has to pay a substantial profit to the formulators and mixers, plus expensive containers and transportation costs.

There is no need to buy lawn seeds—indeed any seeds—from "distant points"—for originally all seeds come from the same producing areas.

WESCO TURF

We are offering the public a new formula lawn seed this year. It is designed to meet the critical trade which has developed in this area. Stated another way, it is made for buyers who want the best possible mixture of grass, almost regardless of what it costs. But it is priced far below the top prices that prevail in the trade.

Because it is composed of permanent grasses only, it will produce a more rugged and more permanent turf than the cheaper mixtures which contain some temporary grasses used primarily to cover the ground quickly. Wesco Turf can be relied on to equal in quality and performance any of the high-priced lawn mixtures in this country, barring none. That is a strong statement, we know, but it is made without fear of successful contradiction or challenge. Up to now a better lawn grass has not been formulated. And it is available for much less money than comparable mixtures. Lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.40; 5 lbs. \$8.25; 10 lbs. \$16.00; 25 lbs. \$38.75. Larger quantities, \$1.50 per lb.

Merion Blue Grass

By now you probably have heard of and perhaps seen Merion Blue Grass, which we have presented as a "new" type of Blue Grass for a couple of years. It was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the U. S. Golf Association over a period of 12 years and has proved since release to the public to be far superior to ordinary Blue Grass for lawn purposes.

Its popularity has spread rapidly during the last year. Like ordinary Blue Grass, it should be mixed with other grasses for best immediate results. It appears now that demand the coming season will exceed the supply. Lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. at \$4.40; 10 lbs. at \$4.30. Larger quantities at \$4.25.

If ordering by mail, add 30 cts. for the first pound and 4 cts. for each additional pound



Mrs. W. V. Fielder of Beaverdam, Va., and her canine family relax on plush-turf provided by Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia. Rows at left show 11-month "spread" of plugs.

As in other phases of agriculture, important discoveries and developments have been made in grass turfs, on lawns, golf courses and other areas that get hard use and require an attractive appearance.

It is now possible to have a "near perfect turf for all season service"—so states an article written by Fred V. Grau and Alex. M. Radko, and published in "Crops and Soils."

No single turf grass provides continuous, satisfactory performance throughout the year for lawns, fairways, parks, cemeteries and similar type turf over the larger part of the United States.

But recent work indicates that by combining a good warm-season grass with a cool-season grass, it is possible to provide year-round satisfactory turf with a good color.

Blue Grass, including the latest type—Merion B-27—is a cool-weather grass. Consequently it loses its color in late summer and does not regain it until cool weather. Zoysia, on the other hand, is a warm-season grass. It is greenest in hot weather and fades in cool weather.

Meyer (Z-52) Zoysia

Proved valuable for lawns.

Sturdy—retains color in late summer.

Plugs superior to seed.

Zoysia and Merion (B-27) Blue Grass make ideal combination.

Set plugs 12 inches apart—six months later sow Merion Blue Grass. Good turf in one year.

Experiments have shown that blue grass not only survives when sown in Zoysia areas but actually thrives under protection provided by Zoysia during high summer heat.

Merion Blue Grass Leader

Thus far Merion Blue Grass has been the outstanding cool-season grass after five years of association with the Japanese (Zoysia) lawn grass.

An area seeded in 1947 has required no additional seed. The Merion during winter and early spring had near perfect coverage of solid green. Zoysia is at that time dormant but emerges as hot weather comes.

This experiment indicated following advantages, for Merion and Zoysia combination: Resistance to disease, year-round color, texture and density, rapid recovery from injury, resistance to cold, heat and drought, wide adaptation to soil, economy and ease of management and adaptation to heights of cut—from ½ to 4 inches.

Zoysia is available in seed but better results come from use of plugs. Price of plugs at our store: 50 for \$6.50; \$11.00 per 100. They can be set in established lawns, where improvement of stand is needed. Further information available to interested persons. See price of Merion elsewhere.

Use Lawn and Garden



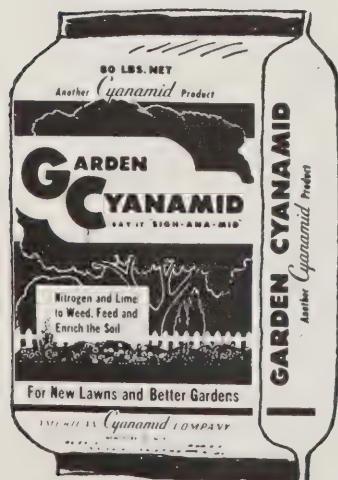
Kill Weed Seed Before Planting Lawns!

Everybody knows that weeds are one of the three primary problems in starting a new lawn. The other two are (1) suitable soil and (2) ample and not too much moisture.

It is not uncommon for us to be told—often in a joking vein—that "the lawn grass seed you sold me was all weeds." Our stock answer is "you would have had more weeds if you had not sown any grass seed"—and that is no joke! It is the simple truth! For all soil, no matter how good, is badly infested with weed seeds—in varying degrees, of course.

Kill these seeds and the problem of weeds is licked! This can now be done quickly, easily, effectively and at a comparatively low cost.

Yes, apply 50 lbs. of Lawn and Garden Cyanamid to each 1000 square feet of new lawn. Mix with soil and then rake lightly to bring Cyanamid in close contact with soil and weed seeds. Water thoroughly and repeat as often as is necessary to keep soil moist to depth of one inch. Wait for three weeks! Then apply lawn grass seed and rake lightly and/or roll. That's how easy it is! Interesting and helpful literature and other information, for the asking. 10-lb. bag \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50-lb. bag \$6.50.



STOP DAMAGE BY CROWS WITH "CRO-GO"



Now you can prevent damage by crows to corn and other comparable seed! Heavy losses are sustained each year in many seeded areas by crows. Formerly preventative products were all in liquid form, which made application difficult and unpleasant and somewhat retarded the process of planting.

We now have a new product called "Cro-Go." It is applied by the simple application of a dry powder substance.

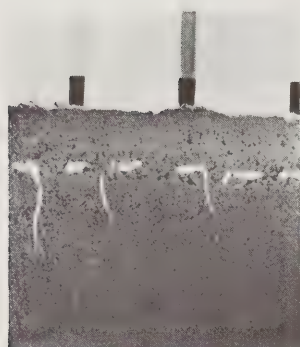
This can be done with both ease and speed, also at a low cost. Ample supply for 1 bu. corn costs only 50cts. or roughly 6cts. for an entire acre. Try some of it and discover for yourself how economical and effective it is. Further information available for the asking.



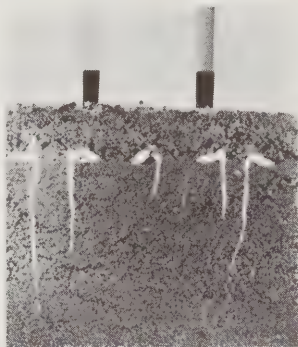
Soil Conditioner-Seed Starters-Soluble Fertilizers-Sprayers

4th DAY

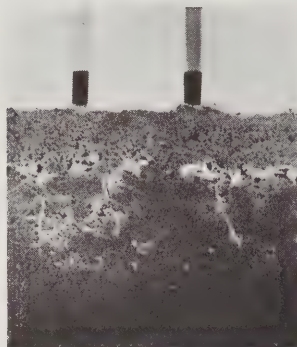
8th DAY



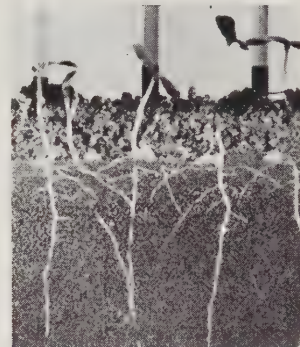
UNTREATED



TREATED



UNTREATED



TREATED

KRILIUM-The Original

AND NOW THE LEADER

Krilium was the original soil conditioner. For some months it was the only one on the market. Within a short time some thirty or more came on the market, but most of them were identical in content, sold under a different trade name. A majority of these legitimate brands and—as far as we know—all of the fake products have now fallen by the wayside.

And we are informed that nearly all of the remaining brands are packaged under a franchise from Krilium's maker, the Monsanto Chemical Company, to whom a royalty is paid. In any event, Krilium is now the leading soil conditioner by a wide margin. We expect it to stay way out in front. The reasoning behind that statement would make a long story, but in the essence it is rooted in "know-how," economical production, intensive educational promotion and broad, efficient distribution.

Merloam—25%

1-oz. pkg. (for potted plants).....\$0 29
Lb. (small flower beds).....1 10
5 lbs. (for larger areas).....3 90

Loamaker 100%

10 lbs. (for larger areas).....20 00

Liquid

Gal. (mainly for row crops).....6 75
5-gal. can.....25 90
54-gal. drum.....200 00

LIQUID KRILIUM

Liquid Krilium is designed mainly for field crops, notably those that are planted in rows, such as corn. It is applied in narrow strips, directly over the row, after seed has been planted. The effect is temporary, serving only to prevent the forming of a hard crust and thereby aiding emergence of seedlings. An entire acre of row crop can thus be treated for six to eight dollars.



Terra-Lite

Brand Vermicu-lite

A growing medium for starting seeds in flats and benches and for rooting cuttings.

Seeds germinate faster, root cuttings develop quicker and are stronger when grown in Terra-Lite. Terra-Lite is chemically inert and does not contain any bacteria or fungus. Seeds planted in Terra-Lite are not susceptible to pre-emergence damping-off.

4-qt. bag 40 cts., postage extra 15 cts.;
½-bu. bag 85 cts., postage extra 20 cts.;
2-bu. bag \$1.90; 10 2-bu. bags \$16.50.

SPHAGNUM MOSS

Like Terra-Lite, Sphagnum Moss is widely used for starting small and hard-to-germinate seeds. Fill flower pots or flats with Nodampoff Sphagnum. Water thoroughly and compress within an inch of top of container. Sow seeds and cover with Sphagnum; then sprinkle. Pkg. (for 8 to 12 pots or several flats) 89 cts.; 2-bu. bag \$3.85.

SOLUBLE FERTILIZERS

Soluble fertilizers were developed and have made great strides in recent years. They are granulated material in concentrated form, having much higher chemical content than other dry fertilizers, and they dissolve quickly in liquid form. Plants can use chemicals only in liquid form. When thus applied, they are available within minutes. We stock three leading brands.

INSTANT VIGORO

(By Swift)

Analysis 19-28-14

8 ozs.\$0 75	3 lbs.\$2 95
16 ozs.1 25	25 lbs.12 00

FOLIUM

(By Monsanto)

Analysis 2-20-20

2 ozs.\$0 25	5 lbs.\$4 50
Lb.1 25	50 lbs.25 00

ORTHO-GRO

Liquid Plant Food

Contains organic fish in a balanced fertilizer formulation. It is fast and all-available to the roots and foliage, giving quick plant response, 10-5-5 formulation. Excellent for all plants, shrubs and lawns.

4-oz. bottle.....\$0 35
16-oz. bottle.....90
32-oz. bottle.....1 50



Pressure Sprayers

No. 293-G. Galvanized, 3¾ gal.....\$7 95
No. 335-G. Galvanized, 3¾ gal.....10 15
No. 220-G. Bugwiser.....7 25
No. 36 Sunshine (Wheelbarrow).....21 25

Hudson Flame Throwers

No. 711A.....\$21 75

Sprayers and Dusters

Hand Sprayers

Blizzard, Copper, Continuous.....\$4 40
Chapin, Copper; single nozzle.....3 10
Chapin, Copper; double nozzle.....3 35
No. 403-ND. Master Fog. Tin. Qt....43
No. 431. Comet. Tin. Qt.....1 04
No. 436. Cardinal. 3 qts.....1 90

Dusters

No. 806. Roto Power. 2 nozzles, 2 elbows, four 15-inch telescoping tubes. New and improved design.....\$29 50
No. 801. Roto Power. Essentially same as 806, but galvanized instead of aluminum.....19 50
No. 766. Hudson, Admiral. 24-inch extension nozzle.....1 87
No. 612. Patrol.....1 45



Wetsel's Spraying Materials

Tri-Ogen Spray



**Insect Spray
and Fungicide**

TRI-GEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend **TRI-GEN**. Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.

"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	\$1 50
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	2 35
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	6 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	9 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	30 00

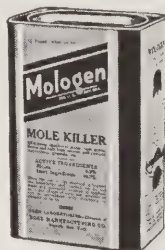
Mologen

**Gets Rid of Moles
the Easy Way**

MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use **MOLOGEN**, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.

1½ lb.....	\$0 50
1½ lbs.....	1 25



Tri-Ogen Dust

**General Purpose Three-Way
Insecticide-Fungicide Dust**

Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. **TRI-GEN DUST** was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. **TRI-GEN DUST** contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not

burn foliage are incorporated to control chewing insects.

1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	\$1 19
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	4 85



Viol-Ogen

**Everything You Need
in One Kit
\$2.95 Complete**

Everything you need for successful African Violet growing — except the plant, the pot and the water — is contained in the new *Viol-Ogen Kit*. Eliminating guesswork and mess, these four laboratory-controlled products now make this enjoyable hobby even more delightful. *Every African Violet grower needs one or more of these kits.*



DU PONT

Garden Chemicals

The famous du Pont line of garden chemicals, which we have handled for many years, has been greatly improved and repackaged to conform to latest needs and chemical developments.

Rose Dust. Complete new formula. Now an insecticide and fungicide.

8-oz. gun.....	\$1 25
Lb.....	1 69
3 lbs.....	3 75

Floral Dust (or Spray). Protects all flowering plants from insects and disease.

8-oz. gun.....	\$0 98
Lb.....	1 25
3 lbs.....	2 75

Vegetable Dust (or Spray). Protects all vegetables from insects and disease.

8-oz. gun.....	\$0 98
Lb.....	1 25
3 lbs.....	2 75

Tomato Dust (or Spray). Especially for insects and blight on tomatoes.

8-oz. gun.....	\$0 89
2 lbs.....	1 25

Fruit Tree Spray. A comprehensive spray for disease and insects on fruit and ornamental trees.

Lb.....	\$1 25
3 lbs.....	2 75

Ammate Weed Killer

**SPRAY ONCE—KILLS
POISON IVY**

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills *permanently*. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive; residue on sprayed foliage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.70.



BLACK LEAF 40

Oz.....	\$0 36
5 ozs.....	1 05
Lb.....	2 42
2 lbs.....	4 15
5 lbs.....	7 40
10 lbs.....	12 65

Blue Dragon

(For Insects)

Can be used either as liquid spray or as a dust. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$3.95; 50 lbs. \$7.85.

Copper Dragon Dust

(For Bugs and Blight)

Recommended for certain insects and fungous diseases. Particularly good for potatoes and tomatoes. Lb. 35 cts.; 4 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$4.60; 50 lbs. \$8.55.

No. 7 Dragon

Contains 7% metallic copper and is made to meet demands of experimental stations and county agents for higher copper material. 4 lbs. 75 cts.

Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventive for most fungous diseases. Lb. 40 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.00.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 17 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.93.

Liquid Lime Sulphur. Qt. 45 cts.; gal. 75 cts.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 55 cts. **At Store.**

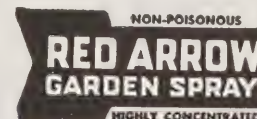
Sulphur Mulsoild. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 5 lbs. 60 cts.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.95.

50% DDT Powder

A wettable dust for spraying crops, dairy barns, horse stables and other buildings. Used at varying strengths.

Lb.....	\$0 65
4 lbs.....	1 70
50 lbs.....	15 50



Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Volck Oil Spray

Used as both dormant and summer spray for trees and shrubs, against scale insects, red spiders, mites, mealybugs, whitefly larvae, aphids, thrips, lacebugs, chrysanthemum midge, at the rate of 1 to 50. Detailed directions on each package. 4 ozs. 35 cts.; 16 ozs. 70 cts.; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$2.85.



Dependable



Garden & Home Products

**BUG-GETA Pellets**

Compressed metaldehyde-arsenical bait to kill slugs, snails, cutworms and grasshoppers. Easier to use, cleaner to handle, more economical, lasts longer than old-type meal baits. Broadcast baits in evening and sprinkle with water.

12-oz. box\$0 50
2-lb. box 1 00

ISOTOX Garden Dust

Contains *lindane*. An excellent garden dust to control aphids, Japanese beetles, thrips, caterpillars, lacebugs, earwigs, ants, black widow spiders, wireworms, sod webworms, white grubs, ticks, chinch bugs, chiggers, sowbugs and many other pests.

1-lb. canister.....\$1 00
5-lb. canister..... 3 75

ORTHO Home Orchard Spray

A fine multi-purpose orchard spray containing *ferbam*, *DDT*, *DDD*, *lindane*, and *aramite (88-R)*. Use to protect fruit trees and bushes from such insects as aphids, Japanese beetles, apple maggots, cankerworms, leafhoppers, brown mites, citrus bud mites, citrus red mites, red spiders and many others, and such diseases as scab, rust, rot, blotch, fly-speck, blight, shot hole, leaf curl and many others.

½-lb. canister.....\$1 00
1-lb. canister..... 1 75

ORTHO Rose Dust

Contains *lindane*, *DDT*, *ferbam*, and *sulphur*. The finest multi-purpose rose and flower garden dust or wettable powder on the market, for the control of most insects such as aphids, Japanese beetles, thrips, caterpillars, lacebugs, rose weevils; and plant diseases such as black spot, powdery mildew, leaf spot and rust. Also controls a wide variety of soil insects.

8-oz. duster.....\$1 00
1-lb. refill..... 1 25

ORTHORIX Spray

A fine year-round spray containing 26% *calcium polysulfide*. For control of summer problems, such as powdery mildew, black spot, rust and red spider mites; and dormant problems such as scab, San Jose scale, rose scale, oyster shell scale, black scale, brown apricot scale, peach rust, peach leaf curl, blight and over-wintering insect eggs. Also an excellent soil corrective.

4-oz. bottle.....\$0 50
16-oz. bottle..... 1 00

SPRAY-ETTE Garden Hose Sprayer

The "regular size" garden hose-type sprayer—sprays 1½ gals. diluted spray. Use for spraying ORTHO insecticides and fungicides. \$2.95.

VOLCK Oil Spray

A highly refined insecticide spray carrier for use against mealybugs, scale insects, red spiders, and white flies on plants. This fine product also acts as an excellent leaf polish.

4-oz. bottle.....\$0 35
16-oz. bottle..... 70
32-oz. bottle..... 1 25
1-gal. jug..... 2 85

Improved ISOTOX Garden Spray

A truly fine insect spray containing *malathion*, *DDD* and *lindane*. Kills aphids, boxelder bugs, bagworms, Japanese beetles, lacebugs, lawn moth, armyworms, mole crickets, white grubs, chinch bugs, cutworms, earwigs, ants, thrips, flies, wireworms and many other pests. Residual kill. Use on flowers, shrubs, fruit trees and vegetables.

4-oz. bottle.....\$1 00
8-oz. bottle..... 1 75
16-oz. bottle..... 2 95

WEED KILLER**Improved WEED-B-GON**

The hormone weed killer, containing 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T *low volatile esters* for use against poison oak, poison ivy, bindweed or wild morning-glory, dandelion, plantain. Use on grass lawns for broad-leaved weed control.

4-oz. can.....\$0 50
16-oz. can..... 1 50

ORTHO-GRO Liquid Plant Food

Contains *organic fish* in a balanced fertilizer formulation. It is fast and all-available to the roots and foliage, giving quick plant response, 10-5-5 formulation. Excellent for all plants, shrubs and lawns.

4-oz. bottle.....\$0 35
16-oz. bottle..... 90
32-oz. bottle..... 1 50

ORTHO-ISOTOX 25 Seed Treatment

A special insecticide that effectively controls wireworms and other soil-borne insects. It serves an entirely different purpose than Arasan, the use of which is urged throughout this catalog.

Isotox 25 offers growers an opportunity to have a really normal stand of corn, etc., by protecting the seed from soil insects. It supplies a chemical coating that will not harm the seed or soil but will give the seed a better chance to germinate and grow.

Worms coming in contact with the treated seed are immediately affected; they stop feeding, become sluggish and are sickly or dead in a short time. Isotox also repels worms and insects.

You can't afford not to use ISOTOX (Lindane) seed treatment. It's your best insurance against wireworms and other soil-borne insects. Use 4½ ounces per bushel of corn. Ask for schedule on other crops.

4-oz. can.....\$1 35
1-lb. can..... 2 95

TRD. MKS. BUG-GETA, BOTANO, ORTHO, ISOTOX, TRIOX, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Other Popular ORTHO Products

California Spray - Chemical Corp.

Ortho-Til—Chemical Soil Conditioner. Like other conditioners, is used to treat problem soil, prevent baking or crusting. 1 lb. treats 17 sq. ft., 3 inches deep. ½lb. 87 cts.; 3 lbs. \$2.95.

Volck—Paste Emulsion. Serves same purpose as Volck Oil Spray described above. Pt. 75 cts.; qt. \$1.25.

Ortho MALATHION 50. Contains 50% malathion, the newest insect-killing chemical. Gets some insects that lindane will not kill. 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Ortho KLEEN STOCK Spray. Contains lindane and toxathene. Said to be longest lasting residual cattle spray in existence. Pt. \$1.40; qt. \$2.40.

Isotox LIQUID DAIRY Spray. Contains 20% lindane. Makes emulsion. Controls flies, roaches, ants and mosquitoes, in and around dairy barns. Also mange, ticks, lice on cattle, sheep, hogs and horses; and lice and mites on poultry. 4 ozs. \$1.17; pt. \$3.15; gal. \$17.15.

Ortho FLY KILLER. Add molasses and apply to rag or feed bag. Like "old fly catcher," it attracts, holds and kills. For house, barns and creameries. 4 ozs. \$1.25.

Ortho FLY SPRAY. An ordinary, everyday fly spray for direct and immediate kill. Qt. 89 cts.

NO-SEED HORMONE

Blossom-set

For TOMATOES

4-oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.) 75 cts.; pt. (makes 4 gals.)
\$1.75; Agric. Concentrate (makes 50 gals.) \$5.95.

“A Product of Science”

BERRY-SET

1/2oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 3 ozs. \$1.00

DU PONT DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY

(Wettable Powder)

For control of certain insects infesting dairy cattle and dairy premises.

Especially designed for dairy uses. Will not tend to contaminate the milk of treated herds. Spray deposits remain active for several weeks. Flies resting on treated animals pick up enough of this insecticide to kill them within several minutes to a few hours.

At Store: 4 ozs. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.25;
4 lbs. \$4.00.



Also 50-lb. drum, \$18.00.
Bag Balm \$1.00

Kow-Kare

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

BIRD CAGES

Cage 915	\$6 00
Stand S-950	4 96
Cage and Stand	10 20
Cage 415	10 15
Stand S-400. 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. high.	6 00
Cage and Stand	15 75
T-Cage	4 50
Stand S-950	4 96
Cage and Stand	8 15

CYANOOGAS

REC. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

CYANOOGAS A-DUST

(General Purpose)

1-lb. can.....	\$1 00
5-lb. can.....	3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANOOGAS G-FUMIGANT

(For inclosed space fumigation)

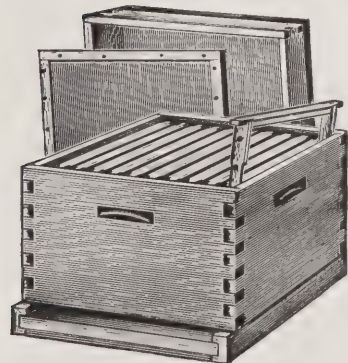
5-lb. can.....	\$3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANOOGAS ANT KILLER

4-oz. can 40 cts.

1-oz. package—makes 6 gallons	\$0 10
3-oz. can—makes 18 gallons	25
7-oz. can—makes 42 gallons	50
1-lb. can—makes 100 gallons	1 00
10-lb. drum—makes 1000 gallons	8 00

We Carry a Complete Line of Lewis Bee Supplies



A STANDARD LEWIS HIVE

Sections. 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 7/8-in. solid. 100, \$3.77.
Same as above 3-split. 100, \$3.98.
H-350. Crim-Wired Foundation, 8 1/2 x 16 3/4 in. Hoffman. Frames, 10 sheets \$2.05.
Veil. Excelsior wire. \$1.30.
Smoker. Engine. \$2.45.
Smoker. Doctor. \$2.10.

Each standard Hive includes: 1 Metal Cover, 1 Inner Cover, Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Standard Bottom Board, 2 V-Shaped Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer and Nails.

H-20122. 1 10-Frame Standard Lewis Beehive. Wt. 30 lbs. \$9.06.

H-20126. 5 10-Frame. Same as above. Wt. 148 lbs. \$43.50.

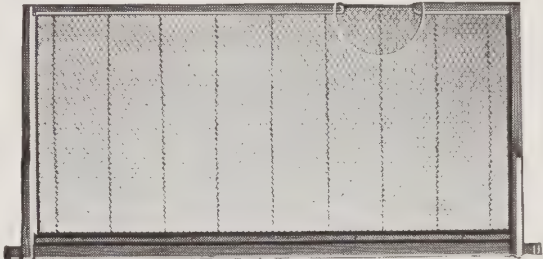
Prices of other sizes and styles upon request.

H-335. 10-Frame Brood Frames. 10 for \$1.82.

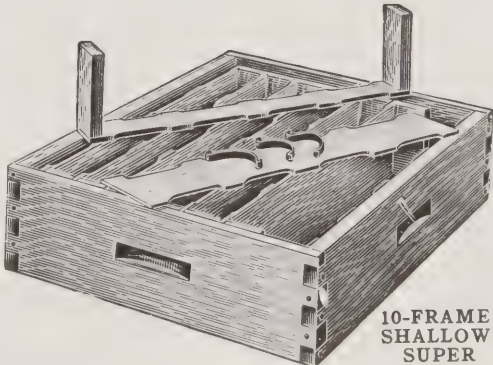
H-336. Shallow Extracting Frames. 5 3/8 in. deep. 10 for \$1.70.

H-2026. Metal Cover and Inner Cover. \$3.70.

H-20132. 10 Frame 1# Supers. \$2.68.



WIRED FOUNDATION



10-FRAME SHALLOW SUPER

Lack of space prevents a comprehensive list of items and prices. The above are mere samples. We can supply everything you need for bees. Write or ask for big new Lewis Catalog.



WEED KILLERS — HORMONES

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The plant hormone powder for cuttings, seeds, tubers and bulbs.

By dusting seed with ROOTONE, seedlings grow faster and more uniformly, producing stronger plants and better crops.

1/4-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$5.00

TRANSPANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Use TRANSPANTONE in the Garden

TRANSPANTONE is used for the transplanting of annuals, perennials and shrubs.

USE ON VEGETABLE PLANTS

1/2-oz. packet 25 cts.; 3-oz. can \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$4.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Use FRUITONE on tomatoes for earlier crop and more and bigger tomatoes. Spray blossoms once a week for the first four weeks after blooming starts.

Spraying flowers of lima, string or soy beans with FRUITONE gives a better set of pods, especially in bad weather.

2/5-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. can \$1.00;
12-oz. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

ACTIVO

Compost Activator Soil Energizer

Now anybody can make compost, anywhere, at any time, easily. Activo makes compost right in the garden by the easy sheet or row method; in a handy Composter Cabinet *inside*, any month of the year; in the conventional heap faster; or by the very fast "fertilizer stretching" method. Complete, easy directions with every package. Use leaves, grass, weeds, kitchen waste, any vegetable or animal waste—even sawdust and soot! Odorless Activo also energizes, conditions and balances soils, mulches, aids nutrient release and conserves fertilizer. It may be used profitably in chick litter. It's alive with nature's own vital organisms, packed in rich, moist humus.

No. 2. Makes 400 lbs. compost... \$1 00
No. 7. Makes 1300 to 1700 lbs. compost... 2 79

Larger and still more economical sizes, from up to 12 tons compost, are also available.

New Improved WEEDONE®

The Weed-Killing Miracle

Contains the Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D

The outstanding weed killer for home users.



Now Weedone kills woody plants as well as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, *without killing grass.*

It kills poison ivy, poison oak, the brambles (blackberry and raspberry), honeysuckle and over 90 other woody plants. Sprayed on tops and sides of tree stumps, it prevents resprouting. It does not give

off vapors that cause injury to rose bushes, tomatoes, flowers or ornamental shrubs. Harmless to humans and animals.

8-oz. can.....	\$0 97
1-qt. can.....	2 69
1-gal. can.....	6 69
5-gal. can, per gal.....	4 95

Weedone Plastic Applicator

59 cts.



Cap makes handy 1/2-oz. measure and fits any screw-top gallon jug. All plastic; no sharp metal edges to cut and scratch hands.

WEEDAR® 64

An alkanolamine salt formulation

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

A water-soluble formulation for treating small annual weeds that are actively growing. Easier on crops than ester formulations. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift. Recommended for pre-emergence spraying.

1-gal. can.....	\$4 10
5-gal. can, per gal.....	3 90
30-gal. drum, per gal.....	3 70
54-gal. drum, per gal.....	3 63

Other Weedone Products

Brush Killer 64	
Gal.....	\$8 33
5 gals., per gal.....	8 12
30-gal. drum, per gal.....	7 85
54-gal. drum, per gal.....	7 80

WEEDAR MCP	
Gal.....	\$6 83
5 gals., per gal.....	6 62
30-gal. drum, per gal.....	6 38
54-gal. drum, per gal.....	6 32

LV-4	
Gal.....	\$5 65
5 gals., per gal.....	5 44
30-gal. drum, per gal.....	5 23
54-gal. drum, per gal.....	5 17

ICA-90	
10 lbs.....	\$5 28
50 lbs.....	21 85
100 lbs.....	42 55

WEEDONE®

Improved Crab Grass Killer

Contains potassium cyanate

Non-poisonous to humans and animals.

Kills crabgrass and chickweed without killing clover, blue grass and other desirable grasses.

Can be used on seedling or mature crabgrass.

Harmless to soil. Breaks down to beneficial fertilizer elements. Readily soluble in water. Easily cleaned from sprayer with plain water.

Low in cost; economical to use.

6 1/2-oz. can (treats 1000 sq. ft.)..... \$0 98

6 1/2-lb. can (treats 16,000 sq. ft.)..... 9 65

WEEDONE CONCENTRATE

48

The ethyl ester formulation

Contains 3 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

For use in corn, small grains and other crops.

	Gal.
1-gal. can.....	\$3 85
5-gal. can, per gal.....	3 65
30-gal. drum, per gal.....	3 46
54-gal. drum, per gal.....	3 42

WEEDONE® Brush Killer 32

The Original Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester Formulation

Contains 1 1/2 lbs. 2,4-D and 3/4 lb. 2,4,5-T acid equivalent per gallon.

Kills brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many other woody plants, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

No vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops; for all practical purposes it is non-volatile.

8-oz. can.....	\$1 10
1-qt. can.....	2 93
1-gal. can.....	6 55
5-gal. can, per gal.....	6 22
30-gal. drum, per gal.....	5 53
54-gal. drum, per gal.....	5 48



Seed Inoculations and Disinfectants



Seed Disinfectants

Arasan

A seed disinfectant and protectant for all kinds of vegetables, flowers, bulbs, clovers, alfalfa, soy beans, light grasses, lawn grass, etc. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50.

Ceresan M

The standard of comparison when experiment stations test effectiveness of seed fungicides. For more than 20 years Ceresan has been the accepted seed treatment for grains and cotton and is still the leader for controlling disease, improving stands and yields. 14 ozs. \$1.60; 3 lbs. \$4.45; 40 lbs. \$44.95; 100 lbs. \$106.60.

Semesan Bel

Easy, quick dip treatment for seed potatoes, Irish and Sweet. Costs only about 21 cents an acre. Generally reduces seed-piece decay, seed-borne scab, and rhizoctonia. No mussy soaking; just dip, drain, dry, and plant. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 3-oz. pkg. \$1.05; lb. can \$3.30; 4-lb. can \$10.65.



CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by
Inoculating with

NITRAGIN

Build Up Your Soil

Inoculate Your Legumes with Nitragin

COMBINATION CULTURE

For Alfalfa and All Clovers—Sweet, Red, Medium, Mammoth, Alsike, White Dutch, Ladino, Crimson (A-B).

1-bu. size \$0 55
2-bu. size 95

For Soy Beans. (S)

Small size (inoculates up to 120 lbs.) \$0 40
5-bu. size 60
25-bu. size (one can) 2 70

For Cowpeas, Black-eye Peas, Peanuts (E)

100-lb. size \$0 50

For Lespedeza (L)

100-lb. size \$0 55

Garden Size

Garden Peas and Beans, also Sweet Peas.

Can (enough for 8 lbs.) \$0 15

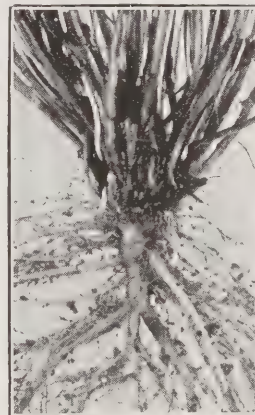
Inoculate All Legume Seeds and Disinfect All Seeds, Including Legumes!

To the detriment of their pocketbooks or bank accounts and the yields obtained, entirely too many farmers and gardeners are neglecting to condition their seeds properly before planting.

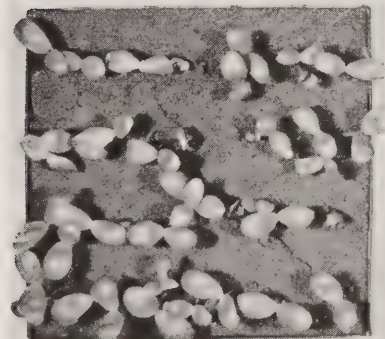
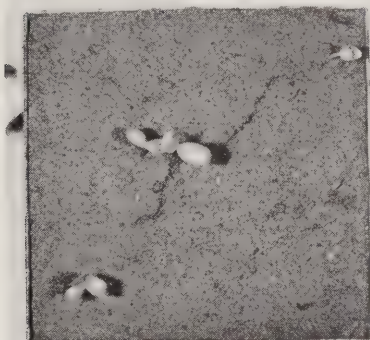
It has become almost universal practice for farmers to treat their small grains and field corn with a disease-resistant product—usually, in this area, with du Pont's products—or to buy treated seed. But they have not yet fully realized that it is just as important to treat all seeds—clovers, alfalfa, ladino and other grasses—also soy beans and sorghums. It costs so little and pays so big!

The practice of inoculating legumes—clovers, alfalfa, cow peas, soy beans and garden beans and peas—is spreading very rapidly, but still far too many planters neglect to do so.

With respect to both inoculation and disease treatment, the photographic examples on this page are the almost invariable rule. No further proof of their value ought to be required!



RED CLOVER root with nodules produced by NITRAGIN inoculation. NITRAGIN bacteria within the nodules aid in producing higher protein hay, increased yields, and richer soil.



ALFALFA-TREATED WITH
"ARASAN" SEED DISINFECTANT



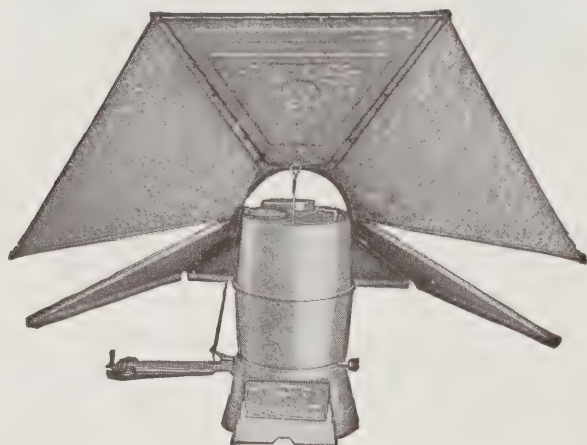
UNTREATED



Eastern Experimental Station Soybean Field. Left, not inoculated, right, inoculated with NITRAGIN.



Wetsel's Modern Poultry Supplies



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700.
Holds 60 lbs. coal.....\$39 25

No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000.
Holds 72 lbs. coal..... 42 22

Buckeye Oil and Gas Brooders

Oil. The New Master V8-72.....\$32 25
Gas. X-172-PN (For bottle or natural gas)..... 29 75
(Larger quantities somewhat lower)

Warner Gas Brooders

No. 672-G. 72-in. hover.....\$32 50
(Ten or more somewhat lower)

Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-Burning Brooders reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for. Price lower this year. Cap.

No. 24. Shenandoah B......500 \$30 00

Showalter

Uncrated.....\$29 15
Crated for shipping..... 29 90

Warner Electric Brooder

No. 500-D. DeLux Warner.....Cap. \$38 95
No. 350-D. DeLux Warner.....350 32 20

Infra-Red Electric Brooders

This new type of heating unit is becoming very popular. In addition to the "brooding" of poultry, they are used in many other ways, for example the comfort and protection of new-born pigs and lambs. They are even used for space heating of rooms and offices.

RT-711. 4 Bulb Complete with thermostat.....\$11 40

Water Heater

No. 200. Kerosene Lamp.....\$3 20

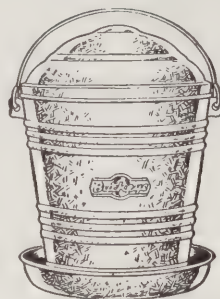


Thermometers

No. 200. Ideal Brooder. Each \$0 40
No. 400. Electric Brooder 45

H-T-H15

To guard against colds, roup, bronchitis. 3 lbs. \$1.80.



Fountains

No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float).....\$2 50

No. 456. 5-gal. (DW)..... 2 50

No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float)..... 3 60

Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

No. 6-P. Glass Fountain.....Each \$0 15 Doz. \$1 68

Note—Can be used for buttermilk and medicine.



No. 6-P.

FEEDERS

Buckeye RL-336. 3 ft.....\$1 05
Buckeye RL-348. 4 ft..... 1 25
Buckeye RL-548. Broiler..... 1 48
Buckeye RL-560. 5 ft..... 2 35

Thermostats

T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.....Each \$0 28
T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder..... 28
T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder..... 28
T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood..... 30
T-7. 3 in. Several Makes..... 30
T-8. 3 in. Several Makes..... 30
T-348. 3 in. Fitall..... 30
T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood..... 47
T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator..... 47
T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen..... 47
T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder..... 47

Celluloid Leg Bands

No. 9. Leghorn.....100 \$0 60
No. 11. Rocks, Reds..... 67
No. 12. Asiatic..... 79

Egg Scales

Premier......\$1 80
Acme...... 3 40
Jiffy...... 1 72



Does three important jobs in one single operation: **paints white, kills germs, kills flies.** Specially formulated and tested for farm use. Costs 1 cent to treat 10 sq. ft. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.95; 50-lb. bag \$5.35.

Window Fabrics

For hotbeds, poultry houses, etc.
Cel-O-Glass. Made by du Pont. More durable than cheap fabrics. 36 in. wide. Yd. \$1.25; roll (300 sq. ft.) \$36.00; roll (150 sq. ft.) \$18.50. 28 in. wide. Roll (233 sq. ft.) \$27.95; roll (166 sq. ft.) \$14.50.
Wyr-O-Glass. 36 in. wide. Yd. 85 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$37.60.
Ray-O-Sun. 36 in. wide. Yd. 48 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$22.50.
Flex-O-Glass (Cloth). 36 in. wide. Yd. 47 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$18.50.
Clear Lite Transparent Plastic. 36 in. wide. Yd. 55 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$25.50.

WETSEL'S *Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids*

OPEN-PEDIGREE HYBRIDS

All Corns on this page are open-pedigree hybrids. The inbreds that are crossed to make each variety are a matter of common knowledge, at least the information is available to anybody for the asking.

DeKalb and Funk G are two of the numerous closed-pedigree Corns on the market. The inbred formula is made known only to such experiment stations as require it before entering in trial grounds. DeKalb will not reveal this information even to public officials; consequently their Corns are not included in Virginia trials.

We are listing our open-formula Corns in the order of their popularity, as reflected by past and prospective sales.

U. S. 13

(110 DAYS)

U. S. 13 has been the most popular hybrid in this general area for so many years that it seems useless to comment on it at length, as we have done in previous years.

It continues to be the leading open-pedigree Corn in the Valley section, because it has a very wide range of adaptability to soils, weather and individual farmer needs, with respect to size of fodder and ear, as well as length of season required to produce a matured crop.

U. S. 262-A

U. S. 262-A has been around for a good many years, as Hybrid Corns go. It has always held a certain appeal for farmers who were acquainted with its characteristics, length of season, size of fodder and yields. From the beginning it has increased in popularity, but in recent years the demand has almost doubled, particularly this past year. Some growers say it is the best ensilage corn they have ever grown. Last year's demand was both large by comparison and persistent. Consequently, we have provided for a much larger supply for the coming season than ever before.

It is a larger Corn in every respect than U. S. 13 and, therefore, is later maturing; but fodder is larger and with good weather makes ideal ensilage, as well as a high yield of crib Corn.

OHIO C-54

(Early—About 95 Days)

Because it is early maturing and possesses other desirable virtues, this is now the leading open-pedigree early hybrid in this area. Produces well on rather thin land and at high altitudes. Makes good yields on rich land when planted close together. Has demonstrated outstanding vigor, making it comparatively free of blight, wilt and other disease. Stock remains relatively green while ear is maturing and ripening. This gives a tendency to produce bigger and fuller ears of well developed kernels.

Crow Repellent

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seeds, labor of replanting. Will not clog planter.

1½ pt. (1-bu. size)\$0 40
 1 pt. (2-bu. size) 60
 1 qt. (4-bu. size) 90



Raymond Sellers produces a good crop of U. S. 262A, despite lack of adequate rain in 1954, on farm operated by him and his brother Russel.

V. P. I. 645

Based on demand and reflected interest, this Corn appears to be losing ground. It's, of course, a good all-round hybrid or it never would have been released by Blacksburg breeders. Perhaps too much was expected of it, resulting in disappointment on the part of many. We expect to have a limited supply, in keeping with a small demand.

U. S. 99 and ILL. 200

These two Corns have been around for some years and at times were in strong demand. They still have some loyal friends but for various reasons have been in short supply for some years. Difficulty has been experienced in getting farmers to grow them for seed. Both are late Corns, requiring 120 to 125 days for maturity, with large fodder and ears. We hope to have a supply that will provide for those who are partial to these Corns.

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

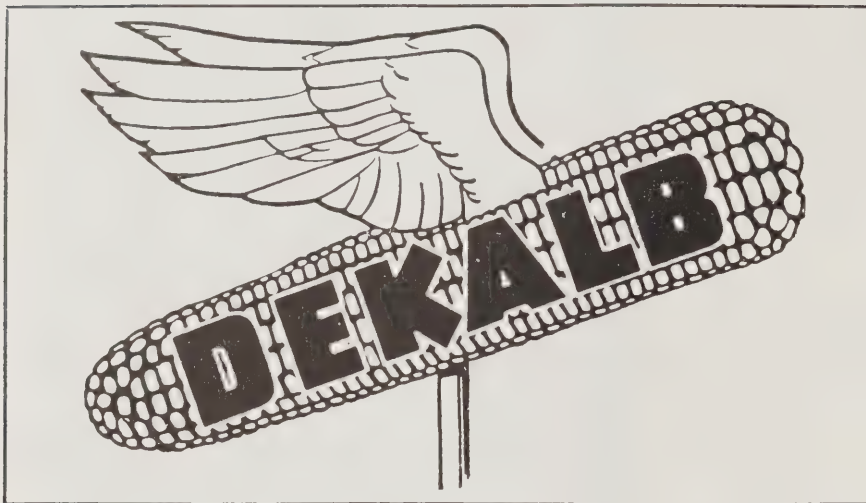
TESTED — GRADED — TREATED — BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG		POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	Bu.	Gal.	½bu.	Bu.
U. S. 13—Certified Ohio and Virginia-Grown	\$1 25	\$9 50	\$2 04	\$5 99	\$11 95
U. S. 262-A—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	10 50	2 14	6 64	12 95
U. S. 357—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	10 50	2 14	6 54	12 95
U. S. 99—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	10 50	2 14	6 54	12 95
Illinois 200—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	10 50	2 14	6 54	12 95
Ohio C-54—Certified Ohio-Grown	1 30	10 00	2 09	6 64	12 45
V. P. I. 645—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 40	11 00	2 19	6 84	13 45
Ohio K-24—Certified, Early Variety	1 30	10 00	2 09	6 40	12 45
Wetzel's 95—Certified, Early Variety	1 25	9 50	2 04	6 35	11 95



DeKalb HYBRID CORNS

Yield Proved Nation-wide for 15 Years



THOMAS H. ROBERTS
President

DeKalb Agricultural Association
Says "DeKalb has recorded a new triumph in research leadership . . ."

DeKalb will continue to give farmers NEW products that will reward them with greater production, greater security and more happiness."

More DeKalb Corn Sold Than Any Other Brand

DEKALB CHICKS

DeKalb Chicks are becoming as well and favorably known as DeKalb Corn. Some 10 million dollars have been spent in their development over the past 10 years. They are bred to make you more money.

Strain No. 101 for Eggs Only

Straight Run 30 cts.; Sexed Pullets 60 cts.

One payment returns 7 dividends:

Better livability
Better laying house livability
Less culling
Lay earlier—lay longer
Lay more eggs—lay larger eggs
Less feed cost per day
Result: California independent 10-month test shows \$1.65 more profit per bird from DeKalb hens.

DEKALB PRICE SCHEDULE

(Varieties and Kernels Available)

Kind	Kernel	Pk.	1/2bu.	Bu.	Kind	Kernel	Pk.	1/2bu.	Bu.
404-A	Thick Flats.	\$2 50	\$4 75	\$9 30	840	Large.....	\$3 00	\$5 85	\$11 30
	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30		Medium....	3 05	5 90	11 50
	Medium....	3 25	6 25	12 30	847	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30
406	Medium....	3 25	6 25	12 30	850	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30
455	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30		Medium....	3 05	5 90	11 50
	Medium....	3 25	6 25	12 30	876	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30
609	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30	896	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30
	Medium....	3 25	6 25	12 30		Medium....	3 05	5 90	11 50
816	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30	898	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30
	Medium....	3 05	5 90	11 50		Medium....	3 05	5 90	11 50
825	Large.....	3 00	5 85	11 30	925	Large(White)	3 00	5 85	11 30
837	Medium....	3 05	5 90	11 50					

EARLY VARIETIES

404-A—406—455—609

These are early-maturing and small-foddered Corns, 404-A being the earliest. Can be planted very late and still mature before frost. If planted early, they can be harvested in time to plant early fall crops. Medium or flat kernels (all numbers).

MEDIUM MATURITY

**816—825—837—840—847
850**

Medium maturity and medium fodder but good ear—all these characteristics varying with fertility of soil, time of planting and weather conditions. They are primarily for the crib. Available in flat grain.

LATER CORNS FOR ENSILAGE

876—896—898

Somewhat later in maturity than previous group. Fodder also somewhat larger. They make good combination, for either husking or ensilage, or both from same field. Should be confined to fields in high state of fertility.

1002—1022—1050

Large-foddered strains and consequently late maturing. In this territory they are used primarily for ensilage.

Due to a variety of causes, including poor season, the "1000" numbers are not available in this area for 1955.

WHITE HYBRID

925

A widely adapted and used white hybrid in the DeKalb line. Produces high quality, medium-dent grain on a wide range of soils. Has been highly regarded in this area for some years.

Prices are f.o.b. Harrisonburg. If ordered to be sent by Parcel Post, within 150 miles, add 79 cts. per pk. and \$2.45 per bu.

Consult your Postmaster for rates beyond 150 miles.

DeKalb Hybrids Also Available Through Authorized Dealers



FUNK G

**“Consistently
Good Year
After Year”**



17-Year Record Through Virginia

FUNK G-77A

Excellent New Early Corn

Matures 100 days. Especially designed for farmers who want a high producer of excellent quality grain that will reach maturity early. It will, to large degree, resist insects that attack grain. Also stands up well against wind and has a habit of ignoring dry weather.

FUNK G-91

Introduced two years ago in response to the urgent demand of Virginia farmers for a high-yielding, good-quality early Funk G Hybrid. Will reach complete maturity in 100 to 105 days and is known as a “hard little fighter” under adverse conditions. Ears are big and long, placed low on short stalks, making it ideal for either mechanical or hand picking. Adapted to a wide range of soils.

FUNK G-99

Also a comparatively recent development that contains the inbred 67 from Lancaster County Sure Crop. Has been a top yielder in tests conducted in the Valley. Does an excellent job on soils of low fertility but, of course, will do better on soils of higher fertility. Produces one very long ear per stalk and requires 110 to 115 days for full maturity.

FUNK G-134

Starts off very fast in spring and keeps right on growing. Produces lots of dark green foliage, giving it eye appeal during growing season. Ears exceptionally long and covered well on tips with husks. Has ability to stand up under severe insect attacks and windstorms. Best adapted to soils of medium to higher fertility. Requires about 120 days for full maturity and resists corn-borers.

FUNK G-136

Said to combine more outstanding qualities than any other. Beautiful bright yellow ears placed low on short stalks. Some farmers regard it as being “tailor made” for mechanical picking. Has a vast root system, giving it unusual standing ability. Does well on soil of low fertility but better on rich land.

FUNK G-704

A fine late variety of yellow Corn, recommended for late harvest or ensilage. Requires about 125 days for full maturity but can be harvested earlier for the silo. Is also a high-yielding Corn, as late varieties go, and consequently provides high-quality ensilage. Ears hang downward, thus preventing water from lodging inside the husk. Has unusual standing ability, which is especially desirable in a late Corn.

1955 PRICES ALL FUNK VARIETIES, Pk. \$3.10 Bu. \$11.90 F. O. B. HARRISONBURG
FLAT KERNELS.

WETSEL'S STANDARD CORNS

Widely Used for Over 50 Years

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop.
110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in continued demand.



Yellow Dent. 120 days. Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. Usually produces show-type ears ten or so inches long. Deep grain, wedged close in a medium size red cob. High shelling per cent. Good yield, high feeding value.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn. A persistent, limited demand prevails each

year, despite the wide use of hybrids. Kernels are thick, wide and stubby; characterized by faint streaks of red.

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high; usually bears two large ears.

STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bu.
Yellow Dent	\$1 40	\$5 25
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	1 40	5 25
Bloody Butcher	1 25	4 75
Boone County White	1 40	5 25
Hickory King	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Eureka	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Old Virginia	1 20	4 75
Ensilage, Pamunkey	1 40	5 50

By Parcel Post add 79 cts. per pk.; \$1.34 per ½ bu.; \$2.45 per bu.



Wetsel's Adapted Alfalfa Seed

How to Plant

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

BUFFALO ALFALFA

Available in both Certified and Affidavit

Buffalo Alfalfa is an improved strain of Kansas-grown seed developed from selected stocks from Kansas fields. Although in reality the same type of Alfalfa, it is an improved strain, being more resistant to wilt, blight and other diseases as a result of selecting the more healthy and vigorous stocks over a period of years.

It has demonstrated its superiority over the older or unimproved strains of so-called Common Alfalfa, for in resisting wilt and producing more healthy stocks, it produces a greater yield and better quality of hay.

ATLANTIC ALFALFA

One of the newer strains of Alfalfa, having been first available several years ago. Demand expanded very rapidly at first and has been well sustained during the last year or so. It is, therefore, well established as one of the leading kinds of Alfalfa. As previously pointed out, it is the Grimm type, Roots being shorter than Buffalo and other so-called Common types but more numerous. Where the Grimm type is desired, this is recommended for Virginia and the Southeast.

KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED

It had been assumed that the advent of newer strains of Alfalfa would probably impair the demand for Kansas-grown seed. This may still occur, but demand in the last year has been very urgent, possibly because of the heavy demand for all Alfalfas. Anyway, this continues to be very popular. In our opinion, it has little or no advantage in growth or yield over Oklahoma and other Common strains

WILLIAMSBURG ALFALFA

Like Buffalo and Atlantic, this is a comparatively new development and is, therefore, believed to possess certain advantages over older strains. For instance, it was selected for greater resistance to wilt and disease, thereby providing more vitality. Some doubt still prevails as to its relative quality and yield. Production has thus far been limited, but demand used up all available seed last spring, leaving none for fall seeding. New crop is now available.

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

APPROVED

We have sold and recommended it for more than thirty years and it has always given good results. Recently it has been recommended by the authorities at Blacksburg.

Increase in demand noted here last year has continued. For no apparent reason as far as merits are concerned, we sold more Oklahoma Approved seed last year than in any previous year. Its price advantage may have stimulated the demand, for in an advancing market, buyers naturally are reluctant to buy the higher-priced varieties. This seed was and continues to be the lowest in price of all varieties stocked last year. And because it has given good results for more than 30 years, farmers probably considered it to be more economical.



ALFALFA

RANGER ALFALFA

Ranger is a very good strain of Alfalfa, being very popular in areas where unusual hardness is required. Because of the comparatively mild climate in this area, hardness is not required here; consequently the demand has been limited.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The chief difference between Grimm Alfalfa and the so-called Common strain is reflected in the root system and habit of growth.

The Common variety is characterized by a long, straight (and sometimes very large) root—often called a "tap" root. It has very few small, or feeder roots. In sharp contrast, Grimm roots are far more numerous, spread over a wider area, and are shorter.

UTAH GROWN

Common and Grimm

We carry both Common and Grimm strains of Utah-grown Alfalfa for those who feel that seed produced at a high altitude is more hardy and that better-than-average hardness is required to withstand some of the winters experienced in this area, especially in the mountainous sections.

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND ARGENTINE

These origins of Alfalfa are available in limited quantities and are usually lower in price than other strains listed on this page. Demand has been small for a year or so because of the low prices of others. Because all seed is now higher, demand for these may be revived.

Inoculate with Nitragin

The best investment you can make in connection with the planting of alfalfa (as well as all legumes) is to inoculate the seed before planting. Leaves contain over three times as much protein as the stems. Inoculation increases both leaf area and protein content of the leaves.

For Prices

A year ago Alfalfa seed prices had declined for the second year in a row, to an average of less than 50% of former high prices. The trend has now been reversed. Prices are still much below those of several years ago but all values, are considerably above last year. For current values, refer to enclosed list.



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand.

Virginia Grown. 99.50% pure. Central States. 99.25% pure.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. **Central States. 99.25% pure.**

All of our Virginia-grown Red and Mammoth Clovers are cleaned over a special machine to remove many kinds of weeds. Order our Virginia seed.

KENLAND CLOVER

Certified Blue Tag

Because this is a recently developed strain, it is superior to so-called "old-time" Red Clover, which is still the leading variety. Plants are more healthy and vigorous, also more resistant to disease; consequently it generally produces a greater yield and in the final analysis yield is most important.

SWEET CLOVER

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; Yellow is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the White.

Yellow Blossom. 99.25% pure. White Blossom. 99.25% pure.
BOTH PREMIUM GRADE

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

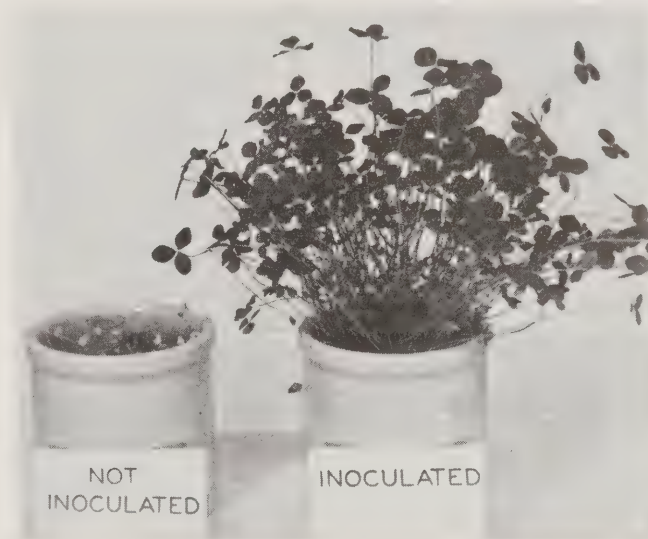
For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone.

SEE INSERTED SHEET FOR PRICES

As on other farm and grass seed pages, except Corns, we are omitting prices because of their fluctuating character, which often renders them worthless before the catalog comes off the press. See inserted current list.



KENLAND CLOVER



See what a difference inoculation makes on legume crops? The results are similar on all crops. Use Nitragin at time of seeding all legumes.

LADINO CLOVER

Ladino is now so well established that it has assumed a permanent role in pasture mixtures. It is sometimes seeded alone, but usually with other grasses, notably orchard grass and/or fescue 31. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

Certified. 99.60% pure.

Field inspected. 99.50% pure.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre.

98.50% pure.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil

As noted here before, it is somewhat akin to Ladino, and some think that it is superior in several respects. For one thing, it is adapted to a wider variety of soil and climatic conditions. Another factor in its favor as pasture is that there is no known case of bloat on record.



Cyclone Seed Sowers

Regular—Seed Only.

\$4.20 postpaid; \$3.95 at store.

Heavy Duty—Seed or Fertilizer.

\$5.20 postpaid; \$4.85 at store.

Horn Sower

\$1.75 postpaid; \$1.55, not postpaid.

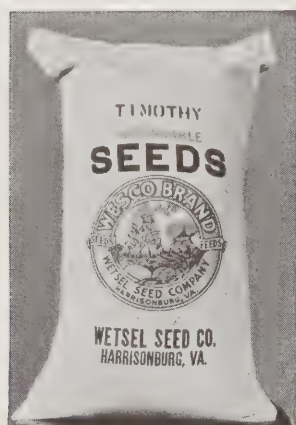
RID FARMS OF RATS AND MICE with DeCon Products

DeCon Rat and Mice Bait are fully guaranteed.

Lb., Ready Mixed	\$1 69
Concentrate to make 6 lbs.	2 98
Mouse Prufe	49
Rid-X (outhouses)	1 69
Roach Prufe	98



Wetsel's Dependable Grasses and Grass Mixtures



TIMOTHY

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top.

Western. 99.60% pure.

Valley. 99.50% pure.

ORCHARD GRASS

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85.00% pure (onion free)

85.00% pure

Hulled

RED-TOP or HERDS GRASS

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. **92.00% pure.**

RYE GRASS (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures and withstands the coldest winters.

MERION (B27) BLUE GRASS

Merion Blue Grass can no longer be called new. It has been on the market for several years and has already become pretty well known. It is not as widely used as it should be—perhaps because of relatively high price—but it is nevertheless widely known and discussed.

It resulted from a 20-year search for a better Blue Grass, especially for lawns and golf courses. Merion is far superior to Kentucky Blue Grass for such areas and is even better for field use, but cannot be widely used for that purpose until the price is lower. Eventually, if not sooner, we think, it will supplant old-type Blue entirely where quality of turf, rather than price, is the primary thought.

KENTUCKY 31

This has become stabilized as a popular, valuable and widely used grass. In some areas, especially in the South, it is more used than orchard grass in pasture mixtures. Production has increased many times over each year and has now overtaken the demand; consequently.

Virginia Grown, Onion Free.

With Trace Onion.

Certified.

SEE INSERT SHEET FOR PRICES OF ALL GRASS SEEDS LISTED ON THIS PAGE.



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Hulled seed.

BROME GRASS

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground root-stocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top.

Southern Strain.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

Sweet Sudan is rapidly displacing the original, or "regular" Sudan. So much so, in fact, that we have dropped the latter.

It is sweet, juicy, and very palatable to livestock. This is demonstrated consistently. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it is grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan is grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan is eaten first. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Broadcast on well-prepared ground. If sown early May it usually produces three cuttings before frost.

MISCELLANEOUS GRASS

Chewings Fescue.

Perennial Rye Grass.

Poa Trivialis.

USE ARASAN

Light and more or less chaffy kinds of grasses, listed on this page, are not legumes and cannot be inoculated with Nitragin. However, they can and should be treated with du Pont's ARASAN. Much better germination and larger yields result from treating with this disease-resistant product.

APPLY WEED KILLERS TO PASTURES

Pasture fields and grass crops in general are being greatly benefited by the application of the right kind of weed killing agents.

Inquire from us regarding the proper formula of 2-4D and 2-4-5T chemicals for a specific job; rate of application and when to use, also prices.



Wetsel's Oats, Barley, Forage Crops

SPRING OATS

Sow 64 to 96 lbs. per acre
(2 to 3 bu.)

Oats has developed into a major spring crop. Winter varieties should be seeded February 1 to March 15, spring varieties from mid-March to mid-April. We treat all of our Seed Oats with du Pont's Ceresan, to control smut and other diseases.

Winter or Spring Varieties

Arlington. One of the newer winter strains. Has produced high yields in upper South, which includes Virginia. Can be seeded fall or spring.

Fulgrain. Very popular winter variety in Eastern States. Early maturing; disease resistant. Stools well, with vigorous growth. Stands up well, for easy combining. Heads large and well filled for high yields.

Andrew. One of most recently developed spring varieties. Adapted to upper South—Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Outyielded all other varieties in some tests. Early maturing. Big open heads, with yellow grain. Tall, strong stalks. Probably the best spring variety.

Clinton (No. 11 and 59). Has been a very popular Spring Oats for some years. Both No. 11 and 59 are improvements over original strain. Early maturing, of medium height, often remaining green when ripe, thus enhancing value of straw for feed.

Missouri 205. New spring variety introduced in the East last year. Has been making good records in the West for several years. Enjoys a reputation as a high yielder and has other advantages, including stiff straw. It is half Columbia in parentage, with some of Columbia's faults overcome, such as lack of resistance to disease.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast.

HAIRY VETCH

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bu. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.

MILLET

Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions. Sown with cowpeas or soy beans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July.

BROOM CORN

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days.

SUGAR CANE (For Syrup)

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum.

SEE INSERTED CURRENT LIST FOR PRICES OF ALL ITEMS ON THIS PAGE.

WETSEL'S PERMANENT HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE NO. 7

Consisting of Ladino Clover, Orchard Grass, Kentucky 31 Fescue, Approved Alfalfa, Alsike Clover, Timothy and Korean Lespedeza.

Designed for fall or spring sowing on grain crops or pasture land needing improvement. It should be borne in mind that once a good grass stand is established, future results will depend largely on how

SOY BEANS

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground.

S-100 (Yellow). A rather new variety in the East but has already acquired many loyal friends. One of the earliest maturing varieties, which especially commends it to the higher-altitude, short-season areas. High yielder of uniform medium height, standing up well. Yellow, small to medium seeds. Seldom shatters at harvest.

Ogden (Yellow). While yellow Beans are not widely used in the Valley and adjacent areas, they do meet the needs of some farmers and purposes, hence they persist as a class to be reckoned with. Demand and use are now pretty well stabilized on Ogden and S-100.

SPRING BARLEY

Moore Variety

Sow as early as possible in spring, preferably in early March. Use a high potash content fertilizer. Mix 150 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per ton of fertilizer. Can be applied when seeded or as top dressing later on.

Our stock has been treated with Ceresan to resist smut and other diseases. This treatment also retards mold and decay of seed in ground, thereby improving germination.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather.



FIELD OF SOY BEANS

Note difference between portion of field inoculated (left) and not inoculated.

well you treat the pasture or hay field. If a high level of fertility prevails, the method and intensity of grazing will determine the life of stand. If grazed or cut below 3 to 4 inches, plants are weakened, making recovery slow. On grain crops sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Other areas, use same quantity, adding 10 pounds Rye Grass. Treated with Arasan, 1 cent higher in price.



Wetsel's Grass Mixtures and Seed Oats

LESPEDeza

Korean Lespedeza

By this time virtually every interested farmer is informed about Korean Lespedeza, its uses and characteristics. It is widely used for hay and pasture, grows 10 to 20 inches tall, depending on soil and weather, and ranks along with alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Although an annual crop, it will reseed itself, if cut in fall. Makes excellent pasture in midsummer without impairing seed crop. Also improves soil. Two short crops in succession have resulted in continued high price for seed. Sow 20 lbs. per acre on small grain or pasture.

Dodder-free seed.

2 Dodder per oz.

3 Dodder per oz.

Hulled Seed. Dodder Free.

**See Enclosed
Price Sheet**

Unhulled Seed

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. See Accompanying Price Sheet.

Kobe Lespedeza

Until recently it was thought that the growing season in the valley and other high-altitude areas to the west was too short for Kobe Lespedeza; hence its use has been on a very limited scale. More recently it has been realized that the season is long enough for production of hay. Its use is, therefore, on the increase and promises to expand still more. It responds to fertile land much better than Korean. Consequently, higher average yields of hay are experienced. Yields of 60 to 100 bales per acre are reported, against 30 to 60 bales for Korean.

Dodder-Free Seed. See Accompanying Price Sheet.



OATS

DON'T GIVE UP—ON PASTURE!

For the Valley and surrounding areas, pasture will continue to be a very valuable crop, so to speak. Like any other crop, the profit you make depends very largely on the yield.

To attain a high yield of pasture, you need (1) the right grasses, (2) high quality seed, and (3) ample plant food. Dr. Dunton at Blacksburg considers plant food to be a **must**.

The requirements in brief are:

1. Adequate lime.

2. Ladino clover-grass mixtures; generally apply 600 to 1000 lbs. 2-12-12 when seeding. On light or sandy soils of low fertility, use 4-12-12 or 5-10-10 at same rate.
3. For blue grass-clover, apply 600 to 1000 lbs. 4-12-8 or 4-16-8.
4. To establish lespedeza-grass pasture, same rate of 4-12-8 or 5-10-10. (Consult us for further details on kinds of grasses for specific uses, rate of seeding and fertilizing.)

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa	32	Celery	7	Gladiolus	18	Oats	35
Alyssum	13	Chicks	30	Gloxinias	18	Okra	9
Annual Climbers	16	Chinese Cabbage	6	Grasses	20,21,34	Onions	9
Annual Flower Seeds	13-15	Clovers	33	Hormones	25,26	Oyster Plant	11
Asparagus	2	Collards	7	Hotkaps	11	Pansies	14
Asters	13	Compost Activator	19,26	Insecticides and Fungicides	14,18,24	Parsley	9
Barley	35	Corn, Field	29-31	Kale	8	Parsnip	9
Beans	2,3	Corn, Sweet	5	Kohlrabi	8	Peas	4
Bee Supplies	25	Cowpeas	35	Larkspur	13	Peat Moss	19
Beets	6	Crow Repellent	21,29	Lawn Grasses	20,21	Peppers	10
Begonias	18	Cucumber	7	Lettuce	8	Perennial Flower Seed	16
Bird Cages	25	Cyanogas	25	Mangel-Wurzel	6	Petunias	14
Bonemeal	19	Dahlias	18	Marigolds	13	Plantabbs.	15
Borecole	8	Dandelion	8	Michigan Peat	14,19	Pop Corn	5
Broccoli	2	Dill	8	Millet	35	Potatoes, Seed	11
Broom Corn	35	Dusters	22	Mowers	19	Poultry Supplies	28
Brussels Sprouts	2	Dust Materials	14,18,23,24	Muskmelon	9	Pumpkin	10
Bulbs, Summer Fl.	18	Eggplant	8	Mustard	9	Radish	10
Cabbage	6	Endive	8	Nasturtiums	13	Rape	35
Cannas	18	Fertilizers	17,19,22,25			Rhubarb	10
Carrots	7	Fertilizer Spreader	19			Rodent Destroyers	23,33
Cattle Supplies	25	Flame Throwers	22			Roller	19
Cauliflower	7	Forage Crops	35			Roses	17,3d cov.
						Rutabaga	10
						Salsify	11
						Seed Disinfectants	27
						Seed Inoculations	3,27
						Seed Sowers	33
						Seed Starter	22
						Snapdragon	13
						Soil Conditioner	22,24
						Soy Beans	35
						Sphagnum Moss	19,22
						Spinach	11
						Spray Materials	23,24,25
						Sprayers	22,24
						Squash	11
						Sugar Cane	35
						Sweet Peas	13
						Swiss Chard	6
						Tithonia	14
						Tobacco Seed	11
						Tomato	12
						Tuberose	18
						Turnips	11
						Vetch	35
						Watermelon	12
						Weed Killers	21,23,24,26
						Zinnias	14

WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Inc.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Send by _____ on _____ 195 to Station or Express _____
 (Parcel Post, Express or Freight) (Shipping Date) (Only if different from Post Office)

[illegible]

USE REVERSE SIDE IN CASE IT IS NECESSARY TO WRITE A LETTER

BANJO HYBRID

FRESH, DELUXE PLANTS OF A NEW F₁ TOMATO

Delivered When Your Garden is Ready



The Banjo Hybrid is one of the most promising tomatoes ever introduced. It is sold, not as seed, but as mature plants ready for you when you want them. Delivery charges are free, anywhere in the United States. Sturdy, fresh, deluxe plants are assured. The new Polyethylene container is used for the plants' protection.

We guarantee them to be in good condition on arrival.

Banjo is sturdy. Banjo is early maturing, with late blossoms bearing until frost. Banjo is a large and handsome tomato, many fruits averaging 6 to 7 ounces. The flavor of Banjo is a rare flavor. These plants can give you the finest tomatoes you have ever grown.

I enclose:

☐ cash

☐ check

☐ money order

Prices (Delivery

charges paid):

☐ \$1.50 for 15 Banjo

Hybrid plants

☐ \$1.75 for 25 Banjo

Hybrid plants

☐ \$2.75 for 50 Banjo

Hybrid plants

Please, NO C.O.D.'s.

I want my plants
between:

☐ April 15th and

April 30th

☐ May 1st and

May 14th

☐ May 15th and

May 30th

THE WETSEL SEED CO.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Name _____

Address _____

City or Post Office _____ State _____

1955 All-America WINNERS

These are the newest ornamental plants to receive the coveted All-America award—two annuals and three Roses. They had to be TOPS to win!



H. T. Rose, TIFFANY.
Plant Pat. 1304. Phlox-pink flowers of perfect form. \$3.00 each.

Grandiflora Rose, QUEEN ELIZABETH Plant Pat. 1259. Superb carmine-rose and dawn-pink. Tall; free blooming. \$2.00 each.



CELOSIA, TOREADOR. Great, compact heads of flaming scarlet, over a long season. Pkt. 35c.



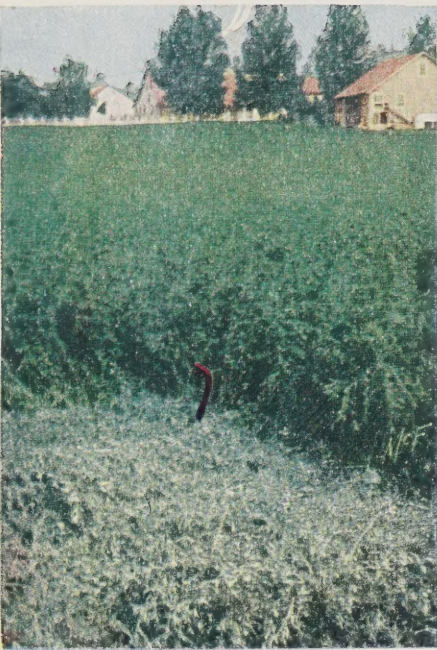
PETUNIA, PRIMA DONNA. Bright rose-pink flowers, waved and fringed, on 12-inch plants. Pkt. 35c.

Floribunda Rose, JIMINY CRICKET. Plant Pat. App. for. Gay tangerine-red, becoming pink-coral. About 4 feet tall. \$2.50 each.



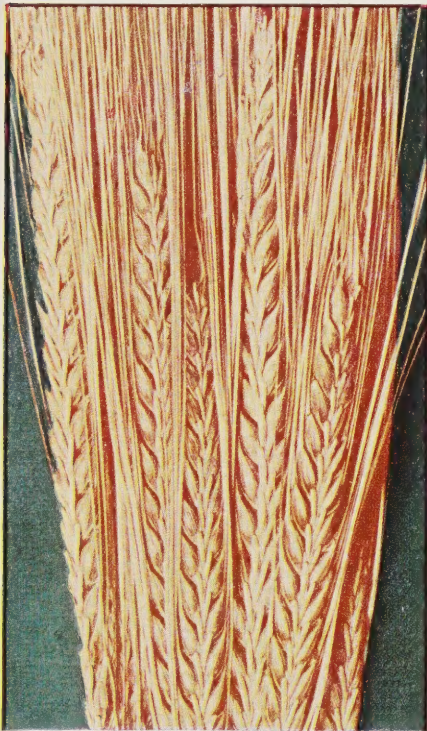
WETSEL'S FARM SEEDS

*Used and Approved Since D. M. Wetzel
Began Breeding Corn in 1902*



ALFALFA. We carry all popular available strains.

**RED BLISS
(SIX-WEEKS)
POTATO.** Much
in demand for early
harvesting.



SPRING BARLEY.



The age-old combination of **RED CLOVER** and **TIMOTHY**.



We have a wide
assortment of **HY-
BRID CORN.**



LADINO CLOVER is now used in virtually all pasture mixtures.



WETSEL SEED CO. • Dependable Seeds Since 1911 • HARRISONBURG, VA.